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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

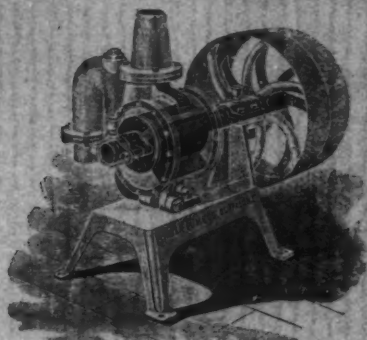
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1897.

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SEE WEIR & CRAIG MANUFACTURING CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT, PAGE 22.

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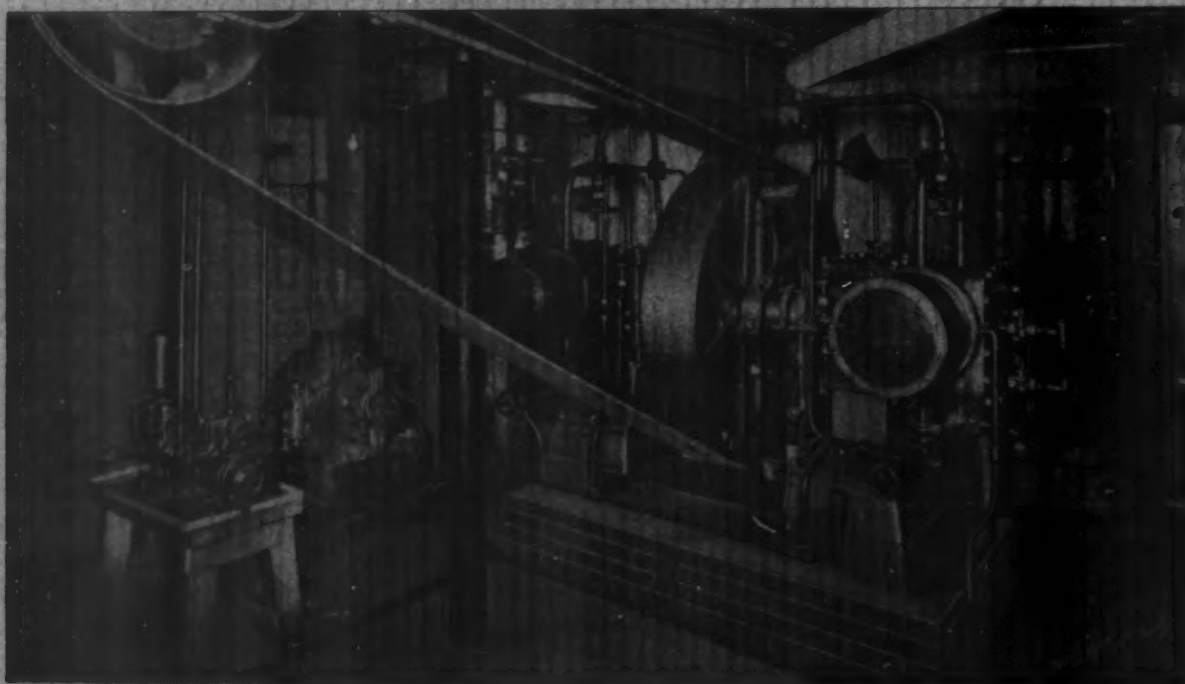
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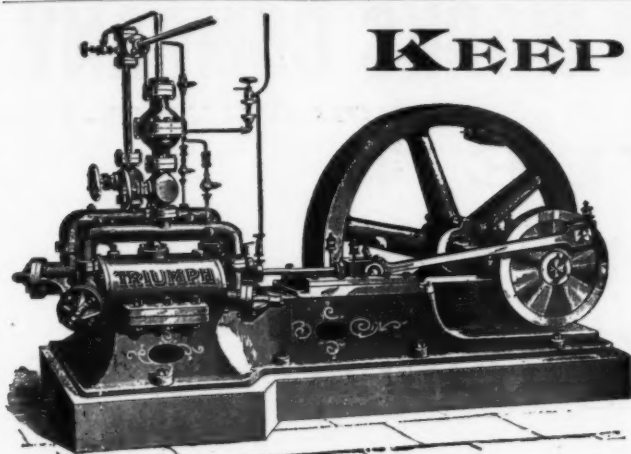
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NEW YORK, 26 Cortlandt Street.
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SEE PAGE 8, INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.



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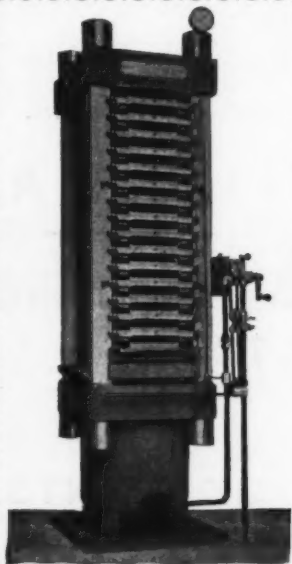
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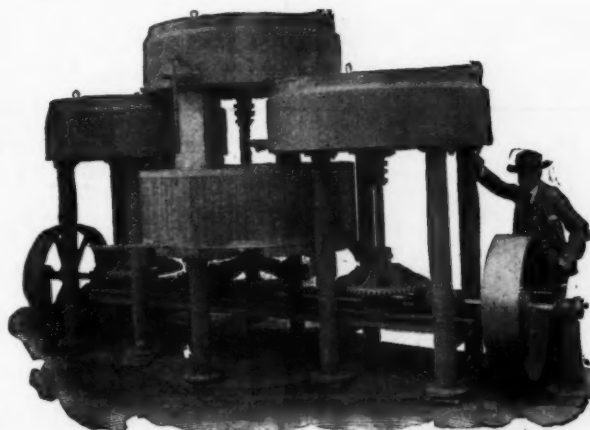
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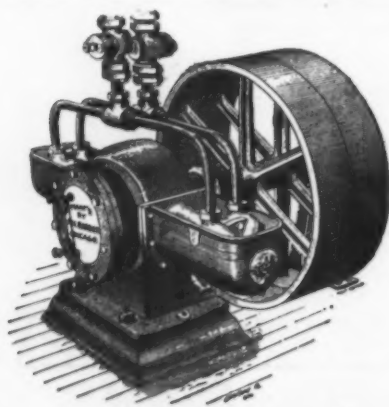
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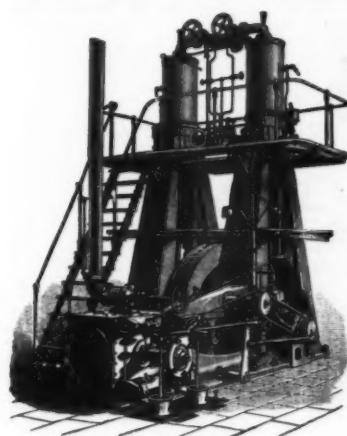
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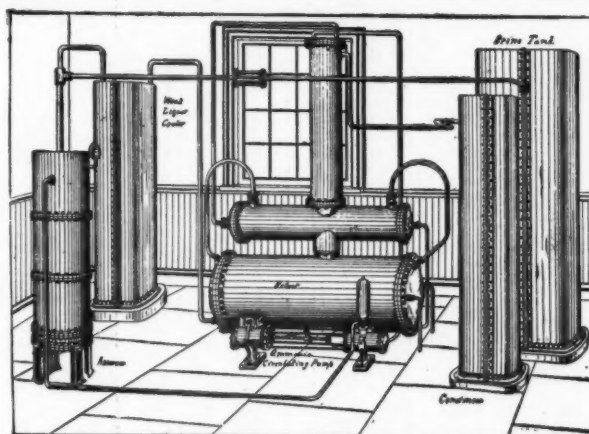
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

THE ORGAN OF THE PROVISION AND MEAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ROBERT GANZ.

DR. J. H. SENNER.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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IMPORTANT.

Under the caption of "Refrigerated Meats in France" and "Lard and Other Alimentary Fats in Belgium," our readers will find in another column two very important decrees just issued.

TO THE EXPORT TRADE.

In view of the already very large and constantly increasing export circulation of this paper, Mr. Robert Ganz, the editor of same, has decided to visit England and the Continent of Europe on an extended trip, leaving this country on the steamship Columbia, the crack ship of the Hamburg-American line, on the 25th of this month. He proposes to come in personal contact with our readers over there and to visit the prominent importers of American provisions, meats and oils, fats and greases in the largest seaports and capitals throughout Europe. In addition to credentials from the State and Agricultural Departments at Washington, he carries letters of introduction from the largest and leading houses in the trade to their foreign correspondents and connections. It will be his duty to investigate the extent of Danish and Australian competition in the English and Continental markets, and he will endeavor to find out the cause of prejudice and restrictions against American meats, provisions and meat products. He has been invited by the Department of Agriculture to furnish a special report, besides the reports which will appear in "The National Provisioner," of which opportunity he will no doubt avail himself, should his investigations warrant it. In order to facilitate this work, ex-Secretary Morton was kind enough to tender an honorary commission-ship to Mr. Ganz and to give him other valuable assistance, for which courtesies we express our thanks. They are fully appreciated, and we hope to merit a continuance of this confidence from the present Secretary and his staff. Our services and those of our representatives are at the disposal of the Department for any good cause, especially for anything that may benefit our trades and our country.

AUSTRALIA AS A COMPETITOR.

It was only in 1880 that the first shipment of frozen sheep and beef arrived in England from Melbourne. In 1882 New Zealand followed suit, forged soon ahead of Australia and gained the lead to such an extent that in 1894 New Zealand shipped to London 1,958,923 frozen sheep, while Australia sent 927,739 only. This, together with large imports of frozen beef in England from Australia proper, has been a steady menace to the American beef export trade. Large slaughtering and freezing plants have been established in Queensland and New South Wales by English capitalists, who have been encouraged in these investments by the great shortage in American cattle, and the apparently decreasing production of same. Besides this, the thought that the ever-increasing population of the United States might at some future day require for home consumption all the cattle that the country produces, may have been vivid before the eyes of said capitalists. Now comes the astonishing and hardly credible announcement that our Australian cousins do not find the frozen meat export trade a profitable one, and that they have dispatched a special agent to London, whose mission it is to investigate the causes of these unprofitable results and to suggest a remedy to those from whom he holds his brief. This would be good news for the shippers of export meats in the United States, but for the fact that a similar condition exists in this country. Our exports in beef, as well as in pork, to England and the Continent are enormous, and, nevertheless, the exporters claim that they cannot make any money at present prices.

This, in spite of the much lower rates of freight than prevailed when the export of dressed meats and pork first began. The true reason why the European export trade is unprofitable at present is the anomalous state of affairs extant; namely, that dressed meats bring a relatively lower price than live stock does. This, in spite of the fact that, owing to low prices for corn and wheat, the farmer can produce cattle, sheep and hogs at much lower figures than formerly, and actually does sell his stock very much lower than he used to a few years ago. Why do people do business if it does not pay? is the next question? Why do they buy, receive, kill and ship the stock, if it is unprofitable? These are queries which are difficult to answer. To the ordinary level-headed layman it must appear injudicious that people should work with a

sure prospect and knowledge of losing money. The individuals or corporations, however, that have, through a number of years built up a business, have supplied a large line of customers, or have a plant on hand which must not stand idle, and a staff of clerks and workmen who should be held together, will venture to export for a while at a loss in order to keep the machinery of the business and its connections intact for the future. Is this a good policy? We rather say no. We would prefer to see ruinous competition stopped and a basis established upon which a safe and profitable export and domestic trade can be done. Whether an agreement not to sell under a certain price, coupled with an understanding in regard to buying, would lead to the desired result, is doubtful. It is worth trying, however. American meats should not be sold below the cost of production plus expenses of handling and freights.

SECRETARY WILSON'S FIRST ORDER.

In another column will be found the first official order issued by the new Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. James Wilson. It is to the effect that the much discussed order of Secretary Morton of Aug. 28, 1895, the execution of which had been postponed until now at the request of Eastern packers, will go into effect March 15, as far as shipments to Europe are concerned. There are unquestionably some benefits derived from this order, inasmuch as the same will check, to an extent, the importation of horse meat, but whether that trade will, therefore, divert to the beef or pork business, is another question. At the same time, we believe that the additional work and expense put upon Eastern packers and exporters, in addition to the restrictions already practiced by foreign countries, will only harass to some extent our export trade; not enough, however, to be seriously felt, since most packers and slaughterers have a government inspector on their premises by this time.

LOW RATE ON LARD AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The settlement of differences between the Western Freight Association and the Illinois Central over rates on export business from New Orleans is of great interest to Western shippers and to the export trade. The Illinois Central has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission notice that it will apply, until March 31, a rate of 32 cents per hundred on lard, tallow and pails; oleo, stearine and tallow, from Sioux City to New Orleans, when such consignments are meant for export. On all other packing house products the rate will be 37 cents. Authorized rates of the Western Freight Association on the first-named consignments are 43 cents, and on the last-named 38 cents. The 32-cent and the 37-cent rates are the Kansas City charges. This will no doubt increase the shipments via New Orleans, and in all probability reduce those via New York and other Eastern ports.

Lard was low enough at the existing rates of freight, and if our European friends do not buy with these new concessions that were made, then they don't know when to buy.

Hides are looking up, and will in all probability advance with other cattle products. A large percentage of the available hides throughout the country have been found "grubby" this spring, and this naturally acts as a stimulus for the market for good and faultless hides.

TOO MUCH LEGISLATION.

While there is a great shortage of cattle all over the country, it seems rather absurd that a prohibitive duty should be put on the importation of cattle, and that thereby Mexican cattle should be prevented from coming into this country for the purpose of feeding and fattening. It is not alone the ranchmen that would be hurt by any prohibitive measure, but it is the public at large and the beef trade especially that will suffer from a continued shortage of cattle and live stock. Incidentally we would say that our reports indicate so much of a shortage on American cattle, in the Southwest as well as in the Northwest, that we consider an advance in the price of hides, tallow, oleo oil and all other tallow products not alone possible, but very probable.

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

A DULL, UNSETTLED MARKET, with some reaction from last week's advance, caused by realizing of last week's purchasers for English account on European war prospects, have been the chief features of this week's market. This has been confined to Chicago and to futures, applying to the chief speculative articles in general, while spot trade has been dull, so far as export business was concerned, both East and West, except for hams for the English markets, which have still been in good demand at Chicago, where domestic trade for meats has also been reported good. The only other exception to this dull export trade has been in pork for the West India markets, which has been more active at New York at unchanged prices. There was also a little better order trade for refined lard for the Continent and South America since our last, and prices have advanced 10c. on this, and in sympathy with Western lard. But in raw lard scarcely anything has been done, either in Western for Europe or in city for Cuba, refiners having been the only buyers, and chiefly of tank Western, in the absence of free offerings of city at New York, while tierce Western has been held above a New York parity in Chicago. The speculative buying noted above, last week, was not confined, however, entirely to English houses; short packers, and even some, including Armour, supposed to be long, were then buying and selling by these same parties this week, has caused a loss of part of the advance of last, though there has been an appearance of an effort to shake out outside holders by packers in order to buy, and at the decline they were free enough purchasers to cause a recovery to about late top prices, showing a strong undertone to the market, in spite of their selling and of some realizing by outside longs. In fact, the market still seems to be steadily, though slowly, hardening in face of the combined pressure of the packers to prevent an advance, as it has done for two months past. This seems to be indicated by the course of the market, though we gave the reports that appeared to have emanated

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Grain and provisions bought and sold for cash or carried on margins. Packing house products bought and sold on commission.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

from packers in last week's issue, that they had turned bulls for the purpose of getting prices up to sell the product of summer packing for summer delivery, believing in a big run of hogs and lower prices. Yet this does not seem to be borne out by conditions in the hog market, as last week's packing in Chicago showed another decrease in average weights of 5 lb, compared with the week before, making four weeks in succession of a steady reduction in the average weights as follows: Average weight of hogs at Chicago last week, 232 lb; previous week, 237 ditto; last year, 240 ditto; average in March, 1896, 246 lb. This information only leaks out in the weekly returns, and nothing is made of it then by the packers, while it would clearly be made a big point of were they on the bull side of the market. Their explanation, therefore, given in our last, that farmers are sending their unfinished hogs to market because of the premium on light weights, while holding back a lot of finished hogs, in which there is little, if any, profit in further feeding, does not seem to hold water. In truth, the situation still seems to be as it has been the whole packing season, that the packers have made a mistake on their estimates of this year's supply, and they seem determined to fight it out on that line if it takes them all summer and all the season's profit, if there has been any, so far, to them. Lard has now advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, a pound from the bottom, pork over \$1 a barrel since Cudahy predicted it would go \$1 lower than it was then, and ribs in the same proportion, and still the tendency of the market seems to be slowly but gradually upward, notwithstanding the slow export demand for lard and bacon, and the hand-to-mouth home trade in meats. If there are plenty of hogs back in the country, as has been reported and believed, they are still being doled out by the farmers in very moderate volume, that is continually enhancing the prices of the raw material, even of the light weights that are coming to market; and there is no evidence, either in the hog market or the market for products, to indicate any larger future supply than has been received thus far this season, which has been continually disappointing and under the estimates, as has been the case again the past week. Either hogs must come forward more freely and the price stop going up or products must still go higher, unless the packers themselves stop cutting, as they claim there is not a manufacturer's margin of profit at present prices; notwithstanding which they keep on depressing their own manufacture while advancing their raw material, which

would seem to indicate one of two things, or both; first, that they are short of the market; and, second, that they want to get long in anticipation of higher prices still. Yet all the talk that comes from the packers is the other way, except from Armour and commission houses that do not seem to be working with the packers, as they are generally bullish. Unless, therefore, they and the packers are playing into each other's hands, the talk of the latter of lower prices is apparently for effect.

In beef products there has been little activity, but general strength is noticeable throughout the list, especially in the better grades which require good cattle in their manufacture, as the latter are universally reported scarce, owing largely to the inability of farmers during the money stringency last autumn to borrow money to buy feeding cattle to eat up their enormous corn crop. This condition of things is expected to exist for the balance of this crop year, and firmer prices are generally looked for, rather than any reaction from present ones, which are generally higher than at the beginning of the year. Trade, however, is moderate, as well as production of all grades of packed beef, including canned. Transactions for the week have been as follows:

On Saturday, 200 bbls. of mess pork in New York at \$8.50@8.9; 100 bbls. of city family pork, \$9.25, in iron-bound packages; 100 tes. 16-lb sweet pickled hams, May delivery, on the basis of $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ at $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, spot, Chicago; 150 tes. skinned hams, each for March and April, on the basis of $8\frac{1}{2}\%$, spot, Chicago, for the Eastern markets; cash Western lard was entirely nominal at 4.40¢, asked, with 4.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, the best bid at New York; on tank lard buyers and sellers still further apart, with city 4.05¢, nominal; two cars of green skinned hams, spot, to come to New York, at 8¢, for 18 to 20 lb, in Chicago. The option market in Chicago was unchanged on pork and lard and $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ off on ribs for the day, after being $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ points higher all around.

On Monday receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000, against 34,000 estimated, and 54,000 West, against 47,000 last year. Products advanced 10c. on pork, $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, on lard and ribs early in the day, but broke later with wheat and on higher English consols, with selling by English houses, $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, from the top on pork, 5c. on ribs and $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, on lard, closing at the inside prices for the day, excepting $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, better on pork. In New York 250 tes. Western lard sold in tanks on the basis of 4.35¢, early, to close at 4.30¢, in tes. and at

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4.07c. in tanks, at which two cars were also sold; city was quoted 4.05c. nominal; refined for the Continent, 4.65c.; South America, 5c.; Brazil, in kegs, 6.10c. Sales of pork on this day were 700 bbls., all by Dougherty, mostly for the West Indies, at unchanged prices; meats were held firmly at the advance of last week in New York, which checked business, confining it to a small jobbing trade at 5½c. for shoulders, pickled; 8½c. for city pickled hams; 5c. bid for 12-lb ribbed bellies; 5½c. for 10s; 5½c. for clear bellies, boxed, with light offerings, of ½c. more asked, except on the latter. Western meats for the New York markets were very quiet.

On Tuesday receipts of hogs in Chicago were 20,000, against 25,000 estimated; 51,000 West, against 50,000 a year ago; pork declined 7½c., advanced 12½c. and closed 2½c. up for the day; lard broke 7½c. and recovered it, closing strong; ribs broke 5c. and recovered it, closing strong, while cash lard was held in New York at 4.35c. in tierces, 4.05c. for city, with 4.05c. bid and 4.07½c. asked for tank Western, with sales of two tanks within that range.

On Wednesday receipts of hogs in Chicago were 25,000, and West 50,000, against 66,000 a year ago, or a deficit of 7,000, which is a bigger difference, compared with last year, than yet occurring. Yet the price of products, after opening a shade firmer, in sympathy with hogs, closed 2½c. off for the day on pork, 5c. off on lard and unchanged on ribs, partly in sympathy with the grain markets, which broke nearly 2c. on wheat, ½c. on corn and ¾c. on oats, partly on lower cables and higher English consols. Spot business at New York was flat and prices of lard nominal at 5c. off for Western, at 4.30c., with sales of five tanks at 4.05c.; city, 4c. nominal; 400 pork at unchanged prices; meats unchanged and quiet with only a jobbing trade, and hogs steady at Tuesday's prices.

Sales of beef for the week, 300 tes. of extra India mess and 400 bbls. of city family and packet at our quotations below.

(For Later Report see page 37.)

PROPOSALS.

LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL. To Contractors—

Proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats for the period of six months from April 1st, 1897, to the Long Island State Hospital of Brooklyn, will be received at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107, Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., until 4 P. M. Monday, March 22, 1897, at which time they will be publicly opened by said Managers.

Any person or corporation making a proposal for furnishing said fresh and salt meats, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposal for the Furnishing of Fresh and Salt Meats for the Long Island State Hospital," and also with the name of the person or corporation making the same

and the date of its presentation. The Board of Managers reserves the right to reject any or all bids, as may appear to the best interests of the State.

Any further information, specifications, form of contract, etc., will be furnished on application at the office of the General Superintendent, Long Island State Hospital, corner of Clarkson street and Albany avenue, Brooklyn. JOHN G. DEUBERT, President Board of Managers, Long Island State Hospital.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND Fresh Vegetables.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, New York, N. Y., March 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., April 21, 1897, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering in bulk at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months, commencing July 1, 1897, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Slooem, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Ms.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willet's Point, N. Y. Also the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use at above-named posts (except Key West Barracks, Fort McPherson, Fort Myer, St. Francis Barracks and Washington Barracks) during five months commencing July 1, 1897; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50 deg Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals to be opened April 21, 1897," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Chief Com'y.

The Chinese butchers in Stockton, Cal., says an exchange, will not wait for the animal heat to get out of the carcass before cutting it up for food. This is decidedly unhealthy. This is a case that comes within the jurisdiction of the board of health.

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW.—A dull, firm market, without quotable change and without new feature, so far as the New York market is concerned, is all there is new in this trade since our last up to midweek. Nothing whatever has been done so far in city tallow, which has been held steadily at 3¾c., with 3¼c. bid, though early in the week it might have been bought at 3 5-16c., and later it might possibly have been sold at that figure; but sellers and buyers have alike been indifferent, and, as a rule, unwilling to make 1-16c. concession, even to do business. Production is reported now to be only about 750 hhds. a week, and the representatives of the chief holders claim that it has not been over 700 to 800 hhds. weekly all winter; that the estimates of 1,000 hhds. have been entirely in the minds of the buyers, and hence their estimates of a large amount of stock held in store, which these representatives claim was not over 2,500 hhds., at the outside, up to the close of last week. To this, however, must be added this week's production, except as sales may have been made of portions of it for forward delivery, and the regular week's deliveries to the extent of 200 hhds. Exporters show no interest whatever, either from France, whose shippers say that 3c. is all they can pay for prime city, or from Germany, whose shippers say that 3½c. is all they can pay for edible, which is held at 3¼c., without a word from English shippers, though those markets are reported steady at last week's prices, on offerings of only 1,250 casks, three-quarters of which were sold on Wednesday. This is all there is to be said of city tallow, while arrivals of country at New York have been moderate, as well as the demand, only about 75,000 lb a day having been taken, at 3¼c. for ordinary to strictly prime stock, packages free, by local soap makers. In Chicago, however, the market has been firmer by ½c., on lighter offerings and fair demand, though there has been but little reported done so far at the ½c. improvement; namely, 2¾c. for No. 2 packers and 3¾c. for No. 1, at which about 500 tes. have been sold in addition to 500 more reported late last week. Yet the demands of holders for 3¾c. for choice packers' has checked the demand, although soap makers are not generally free buyers, as their trade is still reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition.

STEARINES have been without business, so far as lard is concerned, which has been held firmly, with raw material at 4½c. in hhds. and 4¾c. in tierces for city at New York, with Western in tierces scarce and nominal at 4½c. in New York, to arrive, while city pressers are still delivering their current production on old contract to exporters; hence the firmness of the market in the absence of new business. But oleo stearine was more active at the West and at New York early in the week and late last week at firm prices, 600,000 lb having been reported in Chicago since our last at 4¼c., all to lard refiners, since when 4¾c. has been asked in

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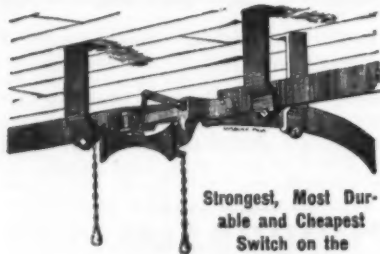
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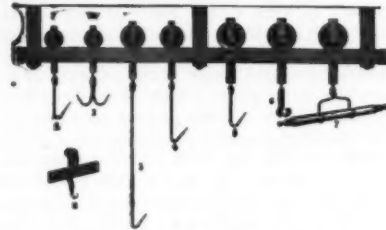


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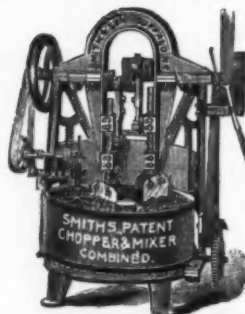


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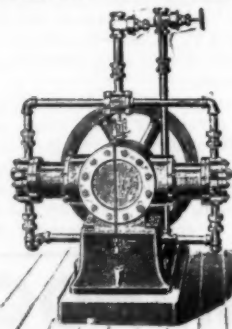
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SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES
PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

that market, while half as much has been taken in New York at 4¼c. Though since then it has been offered at that figure, with buyers holding off. But soap makers in the West and exporters in New York have been utterly indifferent and entirely out of the market, as they have been on tallow and cotton oil. These sales, however, relieved both markets of accumulations, which were beginning to be a little oppressive, at the beginning of the week, though there is still stock enough on the New York market, in excess of the wants of local lard refiners, which continue as small as ever, the late improvement in the prices of lard not having been sufficient to divert trade from pure to compound lard.

OLEO OILS sold more freely at the close of last week, but sales were inadvertently omitted from our last report of 1,000 tes. in Rotterdam at 34 florins for the best extras, down to 32 for second brands and to 22 for off grade, with a steady closing; since when that market has been reported unchanged and quiet, without sales of importance reported to this writing. In New York choice oleo oils are selling at 66¼c., No. 2 at 4¼@5c. and No. 3 at 3¼@4c., with some unmerchandise stuff selling at even lower figures, of which considerable is said to be offering, with little demand, as well as fair supplies of the better grades. Sales on Tuesday, 150 bbls. top brands in Rotterdam at 34 florins.

ANIMAL OILS have been in a little better request, so far as lard oil is concerned, at unchanged prices, though nothing more than a small order trade has been reported for export and a small jobbing trade for domestic account, at old prices. The demand from tanners for degrass has been less active than last week, but prices have been sustained on moderate offerings. Neatsfoot oil has been in a little better supply with a moderate demand at unchanged prices, so far as reported.

GREASES have been quiet, as a rule, at about steady prices on all grades, except grease stearines, which have been a little easier on some accumulations of stock at New York, in the continued absence of export demand. But there was a good demand late last week and early this at Chicago for choice rendered white grease, of which 1,000 tes. were reported at 3¼c. there, for local account and at a full price. Transactions at New York have been confined to a few car lots to fill moderate export orders at unchanged prices, without particulars having been given, then low grade soap stocks being all that exporters seem to want, or, rather, are able to take at current prices here and abroad. In fact, choice soap stocks seem to be what are least wanted on the other side, as shown by the utter neglect of cotton oil by exporters for more than a month past, while it has been three months since Europe has taken any edible tallow here, or even oleo stearine, barring one exceptional lot about a month ago, and then reported, at New York.

(For later report see Page 37.)

PROVISION DEALERS AND EXPORTER'S ASSOCIATION ELECTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Provision Dealers' and Exporters' Association was duly held in Chicago on Tuesday last, as announced in this paper last week.

The only business transacted was the election of the executive committee of fifteen, who later will elect the officers of the association. The gentlemen elected were as follows: A. S. White, Thos. H. Stevens, L. F. Swift, E. J. Martyn, Herbert N. Morris, S. L. Underwood, Hugh Shiells, S. A. McClean, Jr., M. Cudahy, W. J. Dee, O. A. Thorp, John A. Bunnell, Henry C. F. Zeiss, T. E. Wells, J. N. Friedman.

Mr. Underwood offered a resolution making "The National Provisioner" the official organ of the association, but as the election of the officers was deferred, this matter was deferred also.

THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

We have before us a complete copy of the charter for the Greater New York, from which we take the following extracts, which will be of interest to our readers:

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL AND OFFAL—Sec. 1,205.—The Board of Health shall have full and exclusive power and authority over the removal of night soil, and in the removal of dead animals, offal, night soil, blood, bones, tainted or impure meats and other refuse matter from said city. It is hereby charged with the duty of causing the removal of some daily, or as often as may be necessary, and of keeping the said city clean from all matter of nuisance of a similar kind. The department, bureau or city officer of authority or authorities, who shall from time to time, have the management and control of the public docks, piers and slips in said city, may, with the consent of the commissioners of the sinking fund, designate and set apart for the use of the Department of Health of said city, suitable and sufficient slips, docks, piers and berths in slips, located as the said Department of Health may require, and such as should be convenient and necessary for its use in executing the duty hereby imposed upon said Department of Health, excepting the slips, docks and piers on the East River, set apart for the use of canal-boats.

CONTRACTS FOR REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL AND OFFAL—Sec. 1,206.—The Board of Health is authorized to make contracts with any responsible person or persons for the removal of said offal, dead animals, night soil and other refuse matter from the city of New York, and to require and receive security in such form and amount as the said board may approve for the faithful performance by the person or persons aforesaid, to whom such contracts may be by the said Board of Health, be in its discretion, awarded, of all and each of the provisions of such contracts on his or their part. The place or places of reception and deposit of, and to which such offal, dead animals, night soil and other refuse matter may be conveyed, may, from time to time be designated, and may be ordered changed by the Board of Health.

AS TO RAGS, HIDES AND SKINS—Sec. 1,207.—No rags, hides or skins arriving in the port of New York shall be deposited in any part of the city within which the Department of Health shall have prohibited the packing or unpacking of salted provisions, and all such articles brought into the city contrary to the above provisions may be seized and sold by the Board of Health. The Department of Health may, however, permit sound hides and skins to be brought into any part of the city in small quantities, and for the purpose of immediate manufacture, but not otherwise.

UN SOUND ARTICLES, OR DEPOSITED CONTRARY TO ORDERS—Sec. 1,209.—All salted, smoked, preserved or pickled provisions, and all hides, skins and cotton that may be kept or deposited in those parts of the city wherein the Board of Health shall prohibit the keeping, preparation, packing and repacking thereof, at the time or

times when such prohibition shall be made, shall be reported forthwith by the owner or person having charge thereof to the Health Department, that the same may be examined, and, if necessary, destroyed or removed. If such articles, when ordered by the Board of Health to be removed or destroyed, shall not be forthwith removed and the order obeyed by the owner or person having charge thereof, the sanitary superintendent shall cause them to be removed to some safe place, there to remain at the risk of the owner, or, if so ordered, may destroy the same.

PUTRID CARGOES MAY BE DESTROYED—Sec. 1,210.—The Board of Health, when it shall judge it necessary, may cause any cargo, or part of cargo, or any matter, or anything within the city that may be putrid or otherwise dangerous to the public health, to be destroyed or removed; such removal, when ordered, shall be to the place of deposit of offal, dead animals, and refuse matter, or such other place as the Board of Health shall direct; such removal or destruction shall be made at the expense of the owner or owners of the property so removed or destroyed, and the same may be recovered from such owner or owners in an action at law by said Board of Health.

PENALTIES OF DISOBEDIENCE—Sec. 1,211.—Every person who shall refuse or neglect to obey the directions of the preceding sections, or of the Board of Health pursuant thereto, in relations to provisions, putrid and other offensive articles therein mentioned, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. Such fine shall not exceed \$1,000, and such imprisonment shall not exceed two years.

OFFENSIVE TRADES—Sec. 1,212.—It shall not be lawful for any person or persons, incorporated or unincorporated, to carry on, establish, prosecute, or continue, within the city of New York, the occupation, or trade, or business of bone boiling, bone burning, bone grinding, horse skinning, cow skinning, or skinning of dead animals, or the boiling of offal, and any such establishment or establishments, or place of such business existing within said city, shall be forthwith removed out of said city, and such trade, occupation, or business shall be forthwith abated and discontinued, provided that nothing in this section contained shall apply to the slaughtering or dressing of animals for sale in said city. It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to ascertain whether any such trade or business is carried on, or continued, or established, within the limits aforesaid, and to make and cause an order to be served, in the same manner as other orders of said department are made and served, directing the discontinuance of said trade or business, and the removal of all offensive or unwholesome materials or things appertaining to said trade or business.

DRIVING AND SLAUGHTERING CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, PIGS OR CALVES REGULATED—Sec. 1,227.—It shall not be lawful to drive any cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves through the streets or avenues of the city of New York, or any of them, except at such times and in such manner as provided in the sanitary code, or as the Board of Health may, by ordinance, prescribe, nor shall it be lawful to slaughter any cattle, sheep,

(Continued on Page 17.)

Highest Prices
Paid for

Pork and Beef Scrap.

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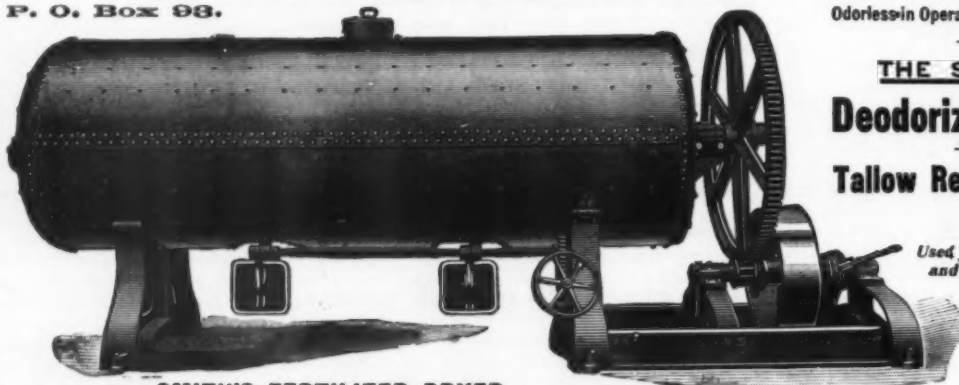
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Used in the leading Packing-Houses
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Butchers throughout
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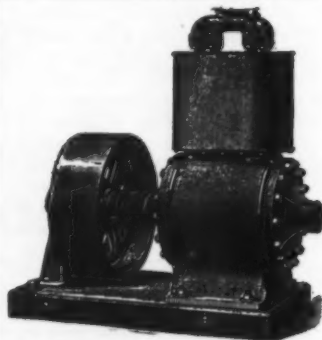
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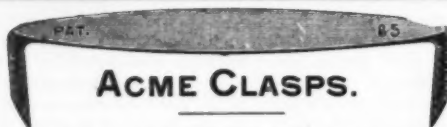
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THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE COVER FASTENER FOR
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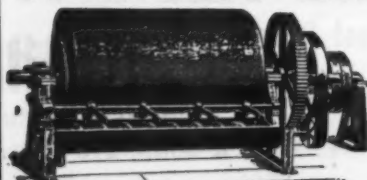
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Durable, Efficient. Particularly adapted for the
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Storage Warehouses, Fish Freezers, etc., and all
work requiring low temperatures. 600 plants in
operation at home and abroad. Address:

THE HECHTICK MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,
Carbondale, Pa.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The records of the Stock Exchange show cattle and hogs higher, with sheep steady, for the past week. The receipts for past week, with comparisons:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Past week | 22,093 | 51,033 | 21,044 |
| Cor. week, 1896 | 22,696 | 34,537 | 21,672 |
| Cor. week, 1895 | 30,098 | 47,326 | 10,089 |
| Cor. week, 1894 | 31,597 | 50,240 | 12,461 |
| Cor. week, 1893 | 22,843 | 29,951 | 10,216 |
| Chicago | 42,500 | 166,200 | 63,200 |
| Omaha | 11,700 | 26,200 | 15,300 |
| St. Louis | 10,200 | 30,000 | 4,000 |
| Kansas City | 22,093 | 51,033 | 21,044 |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 86,493 | 273,433 | 103,544 |
| Preceding week | 92,400 | 324,400 | 108,400 |
| Cor. week, 1896 | 85,000 | 182,700 | 96,700 |
| Cor. week, 1895 | 88,700 | 203,900 | 76,700 |
| Cor. week, 1894 | 94,900 | 324,300 | 92,200 |
| Cor. week, 1893 | 116,900 | 158,700 | 76,700 |

Kansas City Packers' slaughter:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| Armour & Co. | 2,282 | 18,252 | 4,578 |
| Swift & Co. | 4,198 | 13,571 | 5,027 |
| Sch'schild & S. Co. | 3,304 | 2,213 | 1,606 |
| Fowler, Son & Co. | 33 | 6,446 | ... |
| J. Dold Pack. Co. | 745 | 6,779 | 207 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total past week .. | 10,562 | 47,261 | 11,418 |
| Previous week .. | 13,502 | 70,215 | 18,974 |
| Cor. week, 1896 .. | 12,405 | 32,545 | 10,826 |

It is always a pity to see a new enterprise fail, but before the projectors make a start, with a flourish of trumpets, they should think awhile, and "figger" the cost. A short time since some stock men in Kansas took it in their head that exporters of fat cattle to England were making "stacks of money," and, consequently, not paying enough for good corn-fed cattle. They "figgered," got together, shipped some of their fat cattle, and, with heart of glad expectancy, awaited "the returns." They have "figgered" them, and are now sadder and wiser men. Had they sold them on the Kansas City market the day they shipped, their pocketbooks would be of larger bulge to-day. But they have received quite a lesson as to the handling charges of Johnny Bull; they find that the "showing" men of the cattle cost something. Had the gentlemen been in Topeka a few days ago they would have voted gladly to let the Stock Yard's Co. continue old charges, for even the Yankees can't hold a candle in charging up with a "blastad." The Emporia stock men will patronize home markets after this and let foreign markets alone. The quantity of fat, well-finished cattle on market last week not very numerous. Such as offered found ready purchasers. In fact, no great amount of well-finished cattle of any description. The top price no higher than last week, but a stronger market by 10 to 15c. on all other grades. The supply of native and range cows very limited, and had not to stand shivering very long in March winds awaiting purchasers. Native cows selling as high as \$3.75 for some fancy, and range cows tipping \$2.90; heifers around \$3.60; some Western heifers, 611 lb average, \$3.35. A bunch of cattle purchased last August, weighing 1,009 lb average, fed on ear corn, were sold this week top of market \$5, weighing 1,411 lb average. Swift also purchased a bunch averaging 1,628 lb, paying \$5. They were shorthorn, fed for past five months on corn meal, gaining 350 lb each. Swift also purchased some Polled Angus steers, two years, 1,640 lb average, at \$4.90. Schwarzschild purchased some 1,383 lb average at \$4.75; Eastman some 1,530 lb average at \$4.70; Hammond some 1,304 lb average at \$4.70. Some grass-fed Colorado sold at \$4 and \$4.35. Some short-fed Texas steers at \$3.90; some New Mexican steers fed last four months on ground corn, alfalfa and oil cake, sold at \$3.80, an average of 920 lb, when purchased, at \$2.25. They averaged 700 lb, a pretty fair profit on 13c. corn. Though now a Chicago speculator has erected at Manhattan, Kan., cribs to contain 1,000,000 bushels

and induce the farmers to sell at 15c. per bushel, he is offering a premium of \$25 for the largest load hauled by one wagon, a prize of \$75 to the township who sends in the most corn, and even going to give a big dinner to the farmers when the cribs are filled. Quite a bunch of native and Utah steers, 1,270 lb average, at \$4.30 to Armour. Some fed Texas of 1,194 lb average at \$4.12½ to Eastman. Texas steers of 1,250 lb average sold at \$4.25; some as low as \$2.70; cows at \$2.70 and \$2.90; some Western steers, 1,132 lb average, at \$3.80; some 904 lb average at \$3.85. Not enough feeders on market to fill orders; anything desirable picked up quickly, and \$4 the common price. Some sold at \$4.55. An Iowa feeder purchased 21 cars of Arizona cattle, ranging 825 to 925 lb, at \$3.30, a good price for such stock. The Chicago Evening Journal puts the cattle situation before its readers in very significant words: "Chicago has evidently lost her domestic stock cattle trade. * * * The trade has crossed the Mississippi and settled on the green pastures and cheap lands of the Platte. Range stock trade has almost entirely disappeared. Western feeders are not marketed in Chicago to any extent." But the West has changed the conditions of many things and places. Forty years ago "Cotton was King." Now, as for many years, "Corn is King." Thanks to the West. The value of the cotton crop last year, \$200,000,000, and corn stock valued at \$650,000,000. Only 67 cars export cattle shipped last week, against 105 cars corresponding week 1896. The purchase of cattle: Eastman, 512 head; Krauss, 447 head; Swift, 382 head; Hammond, 229 head; United Dressed Beef Co., 133, and St. Joe Packing Co., 116 head. Shipment of feeders to the country, 279 cars, only four more than previous week, but 126 cars more than corresponding week in 1896.

As expected, the tax day being past, the farmers no longer fearing the tax-gatherers' counting, in no hurry to send in the hogs that were making 11c. corn worth 20c., so that supply for past week limited in numbers. The reported shortage in the hog crops of the old world "beyond the flood" put a better life in provisions, and packers willingly paid the advance to secure some of the limited offerings. The Southern hogs, however, suffered. The packers complain when they are not fed, or even not finished off, with corn, that they are "soft and unsatisfactory." Mexico in the market, so that helped out the heavy hogs, and Armour paid for a bunch of 306 lb average at \$3.72½. The Mexico men quit buying, purely because they could not purchase enough. Corresponding week, one year ago, the top price \$3.85 and extreme range of bulk \$3.25 to \$3.80, so that history repeated its last week. Yorkers went from \$3.35 to \$3.50. Light hogs Monday, \$3.30 to \$3.55, crept steadily up to close of the week at \$3.62½ to \$3.80. In fact, with one day's slight decline, and that only a slight one, the price of all grades moved slowly up to the charming music of higher values. Pigs, Monday, \$3.25 to \$3.40, and Saturday, \$3.30 to 3.55; mixed packing and prime medium Monday, \$3.40 to \$3.57½ to Saturday's \$3.70 to \$3.82½. Heavy hogs commenced at \$3.40 to \$3.55, and drew a long breath of thankfulness when they tumbled in Mexico's arms at \$3.67½ to \$3.85. Tops were glad on Monday to record \$3.57½, but the farmers fairly laughed to receive Saturday \$3.85. Bulk went out Monday at the pace of \$3.45 to \$3.52½ and hailed a day of rest at \$3.75 to \$3.80; and then the commission men, all elated, sent out telegrams to their friends and patrons that this is a good time to ship. The packer man listened to the click, click, click of the instruments, and thought hard things of the hog, and he listened little to the parson's sermon on Sunday,

to do to others as he would wish they would do to him, for his brain was very busy in fermenting some pitfall for this coming hog. A bunch of Berkshire hogs, only seven months' old, came to market of 192 lb average, sold at \$3.55. The total number of hogs shipped last week 3,753 head. The average for the week lightest since last August—only 216 lb. Shipments distributed: Milwaukee 3 cars, New York City 5 cars, Chicago 4 cars, St. Louis 3 cars, Ottumwa 2 cars, Buffalo 4 cars, and Monterey, Mex., 1 car. The quality of the week on the whole good, the only objectionable feature the "soft" Southern hog. The Leader, a Cottonwood Falls (Kas.) paper puts it tersely: "Crossing the razor-back with blue-blood stock, makes no improvement. The only successful way is to cross him with a locomotive going 30 miles an hour. Then he becomes an imported thoroughbred, and the railroad company pays at the rate of 50c. per pound."

Quite an amount of the sheep receipts for the week went to one packer—Swift and Company—from their various private feeding places. A weakness on one day in value, but on the whole a steady market and a good clearance sale. A shipment this week to our market from Georgia, but not overdesirable, the bulk going at \$2.50, but then the averages 40, 45 and 70 lb. Some native lambs of 92 lb at \$4.65, and 76 lb average at \$4.50. A bunch of fancy native lambs sold to a feeder at \$4. Some California lambs, 79 lb average, \$3.50; some ewes, 122 lb average, \$3.35; Texas lambs, 55 lb, at \$4.10; Colorado lambs, 63 lb average, at \$4.40; muttons, 106 lb average at \$3.80; New Mexico lambs, 62 lb average, at \$4.40; a bunch, 70 lb average, at \$4.65; some Kansas fed Oregon and New Mexico weathers of 125 lb average, at \$3.90.

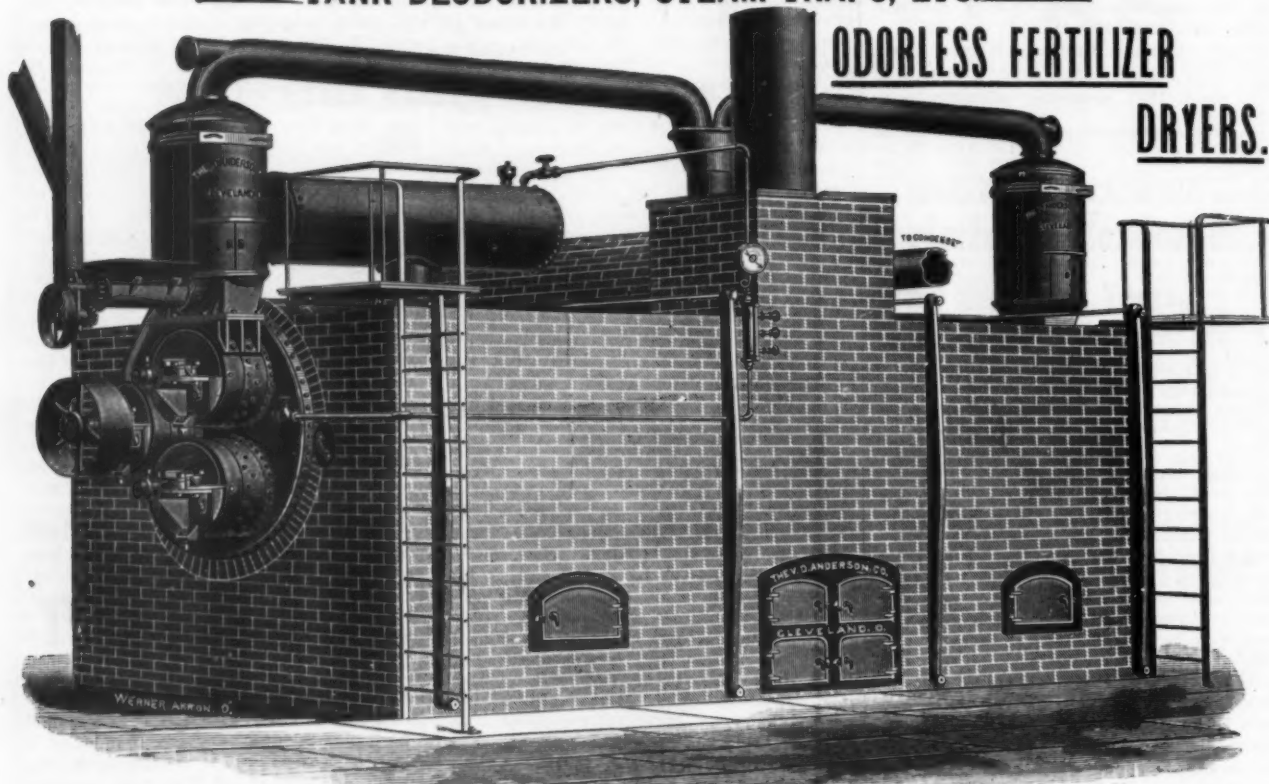
HIDES.

The packers are seemingly on a firm foundation in demanding present prices. Not a single packer in Kansas City carrying large stocks—in some lines no stock at all. Under these circumstances in vain tanners kick—and they may just as well make the leather dealers come to time and pay a living price for leather. The stockmen with plenty of feed, never so cheap, all over the West, with spring grass already making the Southern places green and beautiful, are not going to drive their cattle to market to supply a cheap leather. The exporters cannot fill their weekly orders for lack of fat, well-finished cattle simply because such cattle are not in the country. The packers complain that they cannot get suitable cattle, so that that brings a curtailment in their slaughter. The country kill, or farmer slaughter, will soon be over, and the tanners will be shut up to the packer and city butcher trade for supplies. We have a host of idle men in this country that if once steadily employed would with their second week's wages demand and purchase new shoes and boots, creating a demand that would wipe out the surplus leather now in tanners' hands with a suddenness that would surprise all concerned. There is no doubt but that the tanner who sells leather to-day at a figure that cannot be replaced by purchasing hides at present prices, is doing anything but a wise act. Packers' kill will not be much larger as long as good hog product can be purchased at present prices. While the packers are not yet warranted to speculate and hold back from selling present stock at present prices, neither is there anything now on either political or social horizon to justify him in taking less for the next four weeks to come than present asking prices for hides.

—At a recent meeting of the Hundred Thousand Club it was decided to do all in its power to encourage the establishment of an ice factory in Fresno, Cal.

THE V. D. ANDERSON CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TANK DEODORIZERS, STEAM TRAPS, ETC.



ANDERSON IMPROVED THREE CYLINDER DRYER. LARGEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL DRYER MADE.

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Pure
Refined
Lard.

W. J. WILCOX & CO.



The
Globe
Brand.

Established 1862.

REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY.

THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

(Continued from page 13.)

swine, pigs or calves in the city of New York, excepting in buildings located upon the water front, and so constructed as to receive all stock delivered thereat from boats, cars or transports, and to secure the proper care and disposition of all parts of the slaughtered animals upon the premises, or the immediate removal thereof by means of boats and under the provisions of the sanitary code and the authority and regulations of the Department of Health. The Board of Health may revoke or suspend the permit of any one who shall conduct said business of slaughtering cattle, sheep, swine, pigs or calves in violation of law and the rules and regulations of the Department of Health. No fat, hides, hoofs, or entrails, or other refuse parts of slaughtered animals shall be transported in said streets, except under and pursuant to the terms of a permit in writing from the Board of Health; nor shall any buildings be erected or converted into or used as a slaughter house until the plans thereof have been duly submitted to the Board of Health, and approved in writing by the said board.

IN EFFECT MARCH 15, 1897.**ORDER RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF MEAT.**

Secretary of Agriculture James F. Wilson has ordered the enforcement of Section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, as amended in the act approved March 2, 1895, and which act was taken up by ex-Secretary Morton to take effect Sept. 16, 1895, but which was postponed until now. The act was printed in full in our issue of Sept. 7, 1895, and the new order is now published as follows:

Section 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall also cause to be made a careful inspection of all live cattle, the meat of which, fresh, salted, canned, corned, packed, cured or otherwise prepared, is intended for exportation to any foreign country, at such times and places, and in such manner as he may think proper, with a view to ascertaining whether said cattle are free from disease, and their meat sound and wholesome, and may appoint inspectors who shall be authorized to give an official certificate clearly stating the condition in which cattle and meat are found, and no clearance shall be given to any vessel having on board any fresh, salted, canned, corned or packed beef, being the meat of cattle killed after the passage of this act for exportation to and sale in a foreign country from any port in the United States until the owner or shipper shall obtain from an inspector appointed under the provisions of this act a certificate that said cattle were free from disease and their meat is sound and wholesome.

It is ordered that from and after Sept. 16, 1895 [which amended reads March 15, 1897], all beef offered for transportation to European ports, whether fresh, salted, canned, corned or packed, shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease, and the meat sound and wholesome, by an inspector of this Department. And in order that it may be determined whether all beef exported has been so inspected and found to be wholesome, it is further ordered that the meat of all other species of animals, which for any reason does not bear the inspection tags and stamps of this Department, shall be packed in barrels, cases or other packages, which are legibly marked in such manner as to clearly indicate the species of animals from which the meat was produced. Meat which is not so marked, and which is not accompanied by a certificate of inspection will be classed as un-

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Well-known Brands.

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Superfine Bolted.

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Lard, Cottonseed and other Animal and Vegetable Oils, Tallow, Greases, etc.**GUM DEXTRINE**

(For Labeling on Wood and Tin)

Best German Potato Flour.**Powdered French and Italian Talc.****Superfine Pure Silica (Flint).****Mineral White (called Silica).****Magnesian White (A Soap Dryer).****Sulphate of Barytes,****Calcined Plaster, etc., etc.****Lasalite Preservative Paint,**
Acid and Waterproof.**For Painting of Storage Tanks, Iron Pipes, etc.***Correspondence Solicited.*

inspected beef, and will not be allowed exportation.

Notice is hereby given to exporters of meat, whether said meat is fresh salted canned, corned, packed or otherwise prepared, and to owners and agents of vessels upon which said meat is exported, that no clearance can be given to any vessel having on board said meat until the provisions of this order are complied with. Until otherwise ordered, certificates will not be required with beef exported to other than European countries.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

RESTRICTION OF REFRIGERATED MEAT IN FRANCE.

Deputy Consul Chancellor, of Havre, Jan. 11, 1897, says to the State Department:

The importation of frozen meat from foreign countries into France has greatly increased within the last six months, or since the extensive refrigerating chambers and machinery, described in my report of June 17, 1896, were established at Havre. Large quantities of frozen meat, principally from Australia, have been received at this port after a sea voyage of from three to four months, during which time the meat has been perfectly preserved in specially-constructed refrigerating chambers, in which the temperature is kept below zero. After the meat is debarked, it is placed in warehouses, where it is kept at the same temperature as in the refrigerating chambers in the vessel until the time of sale. It is known that frozen meat, when withdrawn from a cold atmosphere, will decompose very rapidly. It is important, therefore, that meat once subjected to the process of freezing should be immediately cooked or consumed, otherwise it will very soon undergo putrefaction and become unhealthful. In spite of this fact, it has been found that as frozen meat is much cheaper than recently slaughtered meat, many butchers buy it and retail it as "fresh meat." In order to put a stop to this fraudulent practice and protect the public, the French Minister of Agriculture has under consideration the project of a law

(Continued on page 21.)

COTTONSEED OIL. WEEKLY REVIEW.

ANOTHER NOMINAL MARKET is about all we have to report for another week. The New York market has been utterly devoid of export demand, and nothing whatever was reported from the South, New Orleans and Galveston being as dull and nominal as New York. Not even any inquiry has been reported in either market, as it does not seem to be a question of price, but of demand, shippers reporting no orders whatever.

THE JACKSON REFRIGERATOR CO.
Cold Storage Architects and Engineers.

PACKING HOUSE PLANTS. We make plans for modern Packing House Plants, with machinery of the latest design for Killing, Rendering, Refining and Making Oleo, Neutral, Glue, Fertilizer, etc. Our plants embody all the most advanced ideas.

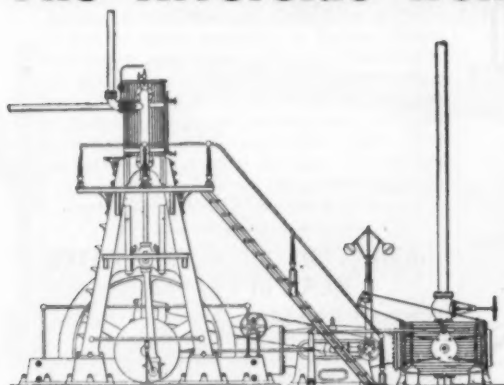
MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION. We design complete, mechanical Cold Storage Plants, with valuable improvements in insulation, ventilation and mechanical equipment.

VENTILATION. We make the ventilation of machine refrigerated houses a specialty. Fresh air without condensation or fluctuating temperatures.

ICE REFRIGERATION. Our new low temperature ice system gives a dry air at 32 degrees, and is unequalled for carrying perishable goods. It produces a purer, sweeter air and better results than most machine houses.

325 SO. DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Riverside Iron Works Co. KANSAS CITY. Kan.



150 Ton Refrigeration Machine.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

of any Size or Capacity, on the Compression Principle, also Manufacturers of SPECIAL AMMONIA FITTINGS which are superior to anything now on the market. MANUFACTURERS OF PACKING HOUSE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS. The ROBERTS HOG SCRAPER, LARD ROLLERS IN ONE PIECE.

....Partial List of Machines in Operation.

We contract for the EQUIPMENT OF COMPLETE PLANTS, either for Ice Making, Cold Storage, Packing Houses or Breweries.

Correspondence Solicited.

| | | |
|--|---------|------|
| St. Louis Ice and Cold Storage Co., St. Louis, Mo. | 70-ton | Ref. |
| Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City | 70-ton | " |
| Reid Bros. Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan. | 70-ton | " |
| Omaha Brewing Association, Omaha, Nebraska | 75-ton | " |
| Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo. | 100-ton | " |
| Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo. | 150-ton | " |
| Ryan & Richardson, Leavenworth, Kan. | 100-ton | " |
| Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. | 50-ton | " |
| Jacob Dold Packing Co., Kansas City, Mo. | 70-ton | " |

WALTER A. BANTA,

(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. A. BANTA REFRIGERATOR CO.)

Nos. 31 & 33 TENTH AVE.
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BUILDER OF REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

SMALL FREEZERS
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A SPECIALTY.

ESTIMATES AND PLANS FURNISHED FOR THE INSULATION OF PACKING HOUSES, MARKETS AND COLD STORAGE ROOMS.

PORTABLE REFRIGERATORS FOR BUTCHERS AND HOTELS.

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THE ONLY REAL PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

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1877.

Prevents Fermentation
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Prevents Skippers,
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Fungus in Meats.
Gives the Meat a
Uniform Cherry-red Color.



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Prevents Rapid
Shrinkage in Meats.
Retains Moisture in Sausage.
Prevents Green Spots
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Retains the Juice in Meat
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THREE DIFFERENT KINDS MADE FOR MEATS:

- "A" PRESERVATIVE, for Pork and Liver Sausages, Sausage Meat, Chopped Meat, White Puddings, Tenderloins, Fresh Meats, Poultry, Game, Birds, etc.
 "B" PRESERVATIVE, for Bolognas, Frankfurters, Summer and all kinds of Smoked Sausages.
 "C" PRESERVATIVE, for Curing and Preserving Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Bacon, Tongues, Beef of all kinds and Dry Salted Meats, and for Protecting Smoked, Dry Salted and Fresh Meats against Flies and Skippers.

FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE.

MADE ONLY BY
THE SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF PRESERVATIVE,

THE PRESERVATIVE MANUFACTURING CO.

12 Cedar Street, New York.

 The Boar's Head Picture is on every Package of
the Genuine Preservative. TAKE NO OTHER.

183 Illinois Street, Chicago.

No. 45 Second Street, San Francisco, Cal.

while they do not get enough information from the other side to explain this indifference, except that European markets are supplied by purchases already made; but whether from England, of Egyptian oil, or old purchases from here, is not stated.

This condition of apathy seems without prospect of relief in the near future, and the outlook grows more discouraging, without any one seeming able to explain it. On the other hand, large holders have not attempted to press sales, and it would have been folly if they had, in the absence of any demand, as even small lots have not been wanted, though offered at 23½¢. for prime summer yellow, at 29¢. for winter oil, 26¢. for white oil and 26½¢. for butter oil, less than 500 bbls. of all kinds having been reported so far this week. This is absolutely all there is to the market for refined of any kind, and it is doubtful if a round lot could be placed at 23¢. even, unless it was bought by the principal holders to support the market. Crude, however, has been firmer, owing to light offerings at the South and to the firmer views of the mills, which refuse anything below 16¢. on the Atlantic coast, at which some six or eight tanks have been taken by the New York lard refiners since our last, having been unable to buy any more at 15½¢., which they had been bidding the last two weeks, with indifferent results, while the Mississippi Valley, which is now the chief holder of crude oil, demands 16½¢. from the Gulf States and 17¢. from nearer points, with no business reported from there for the West this week, neither lard refiners nor soap makers seeming to be in the market, so far as the West is concerned. This has made crude in barrels at New York firmer in sympathy, with 20@20¼¢. bid and no sellers under 20½¢., at which 200 to 800 bbls. so far have been reported. This is absolutely everything new to be said of this market up to midweek, and there is nothing in the situation whatever that is new or that has not been repeated time and again in this article the past few weeks. There is, therefore, utterly nothing more to write about and nothing of interest to be said as to the outlook, which seems to be as foggy as it has been for the last month. It is true, there has been a little encouragement to holders of oil in the markets for other soap stocks and animal fats, both tallow and lard having been firmed up a little at the West. Yet this influence has not been of enough importance to be taken into account at all by buyers of cotton oil. Lard has now advanced ½¢. per lb from late bottom prices without in any perceptible extent helping cottonseed products, though it has been sufficient to stop the use of lard as soap stock at the West, and thereby remove that from competition with other soap stocks. Yet there is still more tallow produced than home wants require, and there is no export demand for the surplus.

(For Later Report see page 37.)

WE ARE SHORT OF COPIES OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER OF THE DATES OF JAN. 25, 1896, AND JAN. 9, 1897. WE WOULD BE OBLIGED IF OUR FRIENDS WOULD SEND US COPIES OF THOSE DATES, AND WE WILL CREDIT THEIR SUBSCRIPTION ACCOUNT ACCORDINGLY.

HOW A TRADE PAPER HELPS.

A successful manufacturer, when asked why he patronized trade papers so largely, to the neglect of other methods of advertising, replied: "Men who do not read their trade papers and keep posted in their business are usually poor customers. If I sell them a good lot of machinery, they do not know how to use it, and report a failure, or we have to run after them, lose time and money to get them a going and make the sale stick. But those who read and are posted know how, and succeed. Such men would not read circulars if I were to mail circulars to them. They see my advertisement regularly in the trade paper and know I have an established business, and when they want anything in my line write me, and don't whine about prices or what time they can get from others, but buy, try, and have no trouble, and pay the bill. Give me such a class of customers as I can get by such judicious advertising all the time." His experience is that of successful merchants.

The constantly increasing pressure on "The National Provisioner's" advertising space is proof enough that it pays to use this journal's columns. So many advertisers would not stay with the paper year in and year out unless they received profitable returns on their investment. It pays them; it will pay you. Write us to have our representative call on you and talk the matter over.

Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

191 Front Street

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E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.
CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

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SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounding; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.
"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.
"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.
"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr.
"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS. Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

Quotations furnished upon application.

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CABLE ADDRESS,
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Prime Summer White

FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.

Quality Guaranteed. All Other Grades of Cotton Oil.

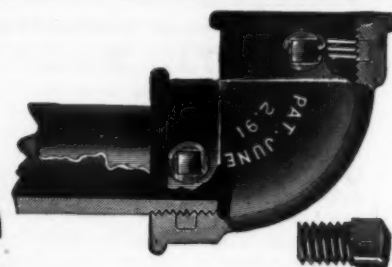
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Obtain our prices before buying.

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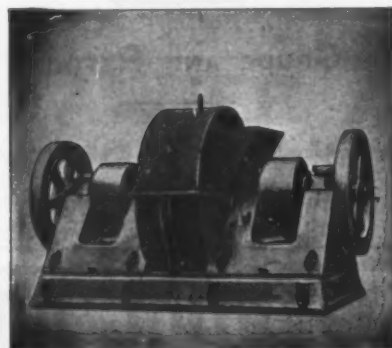


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NEVER LEAK.

TIGHT JOINT CO., 181-183 BANK ST., N. Y.

"Stedman's Disintegrators" ARE THE BEST

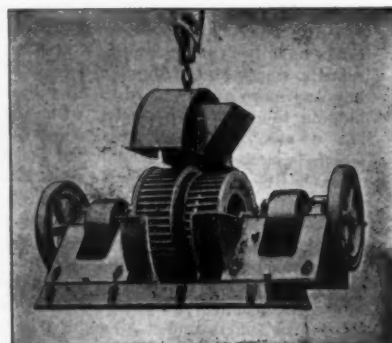


Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

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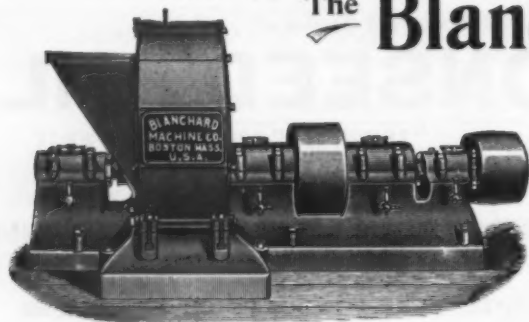
Write for Catalogue and full Descriptive Matter.

We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



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The Blanchard Disintegrator



IS THE ONLY UP TO DATE MACHINE.

It is the result of scientific design, backed up by careful tests and long experience. It is not everybody that can build a Disintegrator that will give satisfaction under severe conditions and hard service. To accomplish this result

THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.

BLANCHARD MACHINE CO., 303 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.

PHILIP H. GILL,
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Shafting, Pulleys, Bearings, Gearing, Etc.

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To introduce this block we offer same freight paid to your Railroad Station in U. S. A. for cash with the order.

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Wolf, Sayer & Heller,
MANUFACTURERS.

Sausage Casings. Everything in
Butchers' Supplies.

120 Pearl Street, New York.
Fulton and Peoria Sts., Chicago.

Consult Our Analytical Laboratory.

RESTRICTION OF REFRIGERATED MEAT IN FRANCE.

(Continued from page 17.)

prohibiting the sale of all meats that have been transported in a frozen condition unless it be so stated at the time of sale, and following the enactment of the law, all meat so treated and placed upon the market must bear a tag upon which is printed in large letters the words "frozen meat." A violation or evasion of this provision of the law will be punished by a fine of from \$100 to \$200, with imprisonment of from six days to one month, the punishments to be doubled for the second offense.

LARD AND OTHER ALIMENTARY FATS IN BELGIUM.

On Dec. 29, 1896, King Leopold II. signed a decree, to go into effect April 1, 1897, relative to lard and other alimentary fats, as follows:

The denomination lard shall be used for pure pork fat only. Alimentary fats containing other fatty matter (expecting butter and margarine, which come under a special ruling), must bear a label indicating exactly their nature and composition. For a mixture of fatty matters of various natures, this label may, however, be replaced by one bearing the inscription, "mixed fats." Each receptacle (barrel, bucket, jar or tub) in which fats other than lard (butter and margarine) are exposed for sale or delivery shall bear a label as above described, printed in plain and distinct characters, stating nature of commodity, as well as name or firm name and address, or mark of manufacturer or seller. A similar label must also be affixed to receptacles in which the goods in question are delivered to buyers or transported for sale or delivery.

Lard and other edible fats containing more than 1 per cent. of water or any other foreign matter whatever, apart from fatty substance, cannot be exposed for sale, held or transported for sale without a label bearing the words "aqueous," "salt," showing the presence of foreign matter.

It is absolutely prohibited to sell, expose for, hold, or transport for sale, lard or other edible fats containing mineral matter other than water, salt, antiseptics, or glycerine, or that may be spoiled or tainted, or prepared or imported in contravention to the regulations relative to the meat trade.

It is also prohibited to sell, expose for sale, hold for sale or delivery in the same premises, or in premises having communicating doors other than the public entrance, or to transport at the same time in the same wagon or vehicle for sale or delivery, alimentary commodities and fats not destined for food, but presenting a similarity to edible fats, unless the receptacles containing the fats are labeled "fats, non-edible," indicating in plain characters that such fats are not for alimentary use. Violations of these provisions are punishable by law.

R. E. Paine is president, John Finnegan, treasurer, and W. H. Kirkland, secretary of the Houston Packing Co., Houston, Texas, which is about to complete arrangements for the erection of their plant. A packing house, to consist of a main building, boiler house, machine house and tankhouse will be erected. The machinery will consist of an ice plant, ice tank and pumping plant for fire protection. An artesian well will be drilled. The contracts have been awarded for the machinery, it is stated.

* William Burk & Bro., packers, 1214 North Third street, Philadelphia, have bought a large tract of land and will considerably increase their packing house, chill-rooms and general facilities. Machinery, etc., is needed.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—General sales for the past week have been extensive at very firm prices. There has been no appreciable change in quotations, although it is natural to assume that the scarcity of stock will give to the market an impetus which will in all probability result in an advance. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, are very firm at 9½¢, with 8¼¢@9½¢ for light weights.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are very firm at 8¼¢, about 10,000 having been sold at that price.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, are in limited supply, and have recently sold in large quantities at 7½¢.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been sold in all weights at 8¼¢. A few are being held at 8½¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, free of brands, have been sold at 8½¢, but are in some request at 8¼¢. Under 55 lb the prices are 9½¢@9¼¢, good sales having been made at the latter price.

BRANDED COWS.—Large sales have been made at 8¼¢.

NATIVE BULLS are in limited request at 7½¢; branded, 5¼¢@5½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Prices are being well maintained and the present market is very firm, although indications of a downward tendency prevailed a few days ago. Despite the fact that stoc is extremely scarce, tanners are manifesting their usual conservative disposition, and antagonize the slightest advance, although they actually need the stock.

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of grubs and brands, are in light supply and sell readily at 8¼¢; No. 2s, 7¼¢. In many cases 8¼¢ and 7½¢ is being asked.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, are worth 8¼¢@9¢; No. 2s, 8¢@8¼¢.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, bring 8¼¢; No. 2s, 7¼¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS are moving slowly and are offering at 7¼¢.

No. 1 HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are in quiet demand at 8¢; No. 2 at 7¢; a few, however, having been sold at 7½¢.

BRANDED COWS are in active request at 7¼¢, some sales being made on a basis of 7½¢.

NATIVE BULLS are sold at 6½¢ flat.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, have sold at 11½¢ for city and 11¼¢ for country, quotations remaining unchanged. A decline has been anticipated, but present conditions hardly indicate it.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, in good request at 9½¢@9¼¢.

DEACONS, 40@42½¢; in some cases 45¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢.

HORSE HIDES are in fair demand at \$2.75@2.85.

BOSTON.

Both the supply and demand are limited and the market is very firm and likely to remain so. Stock is held firm at 8½¢, with extremes at 9¢.

NEW ENGLAND COW HIDES are very scarce, and are held at 8¼¢ flat.

CALFSKINS are limited in supply and receipts are taken on arrival.

PHILADELPHIA.

This market is characterized by steady and healthy conditions, with no perceptible weakness. Prices are very firm.

CITY STEERS, 8¢@8½¢.
CITY COWS, 7¼¢@8¢.
COUNTRY STEERS, 7¼¢@8¢.
COUNTRY COWS, 7¢@7½¢.
BULLS, city, 7¢@7½¢; country, 7¢.
CALFSKINS in limited supply at full prices and in active request.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES have active call at strong prices. Buyers have awaited a decline in vain, and good orders are now being placed at current prices.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 9½¢.

BUTT-BRANDED, 60 lb and up, 8¢@8½¢.

SIDE-BRANDED, 60 lb and up, 7¼¢@7½¢.

COWS, 7¼¢@7½¢.

BULLS, 7¢@7½¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 7¢@7½¢.

CALFSKINS.—Receipts very limited with prices from 16¢ to 14¢.

HORSE HIDES in light request. No change in quotations.

SUMMARY.

The conservative stand taken by tanners relative to the purchase of hides at current rates, despite the general scarcity, their own pressing needs and their late unpleasant and costly experience, seems somewhat surprising. The value of every purchasable commodity is regulated by the law of supply and demand, and when a scarcity prevails the price rises and when an abundance exists the price falls. It is not a great while ago that the market was characterized by a great increase in the price of hides. This was due to the fact that the tanners were influenced by this prediction, and with what result? Simply that they were glad to purchase at three times the price that prevailed at the inception of the advance, and that they jointly and severally agreed never again to act on future and radical tips on the hide market. While there isn't any immediate prospect of a boom in prices, still on general principles it is good policy to purchase and accumulate enough stock to meet existing demands. This is especially applicable now, as every indication points to an advancing market.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

We quote: Natives, 60 lb and up, 9½¢; butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 8¼¢; side-branded, 60 lb and up, 7¼¢; Texas, 60 lb and up, 8¼¢; Texas, 50 to 60 lb, 8¼¢; branded cows, 8¼¢; No. 1 natives, 55 lb and up, 8½¢; No. 1 native bulls, 7½¢; No. 2s, 5½¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.

Butts, 40 to 60 lb, No. 1, 8¼¢@8½¢; butts, 40 to 60 lb, No. 2, 7½¢; extreme light, 25 to 40 lb, No. 1, 8½¢; extreme light, 25 to 40 lb, No. 2, 7½¢; native steers, 60 lb and up, No. 1, 8¼¢@8½¢; native steers, 60 lb and up, No. 2, 7¼¢@7½¢; side-branded steers, 7¼¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 1, 8¢; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, No. 2, 7¼¢@7½¢; side-branded cows, 7¼¢@7½¢ flat; bulls, No. 1, 7¢; bulls, No. 2, 6¢; calfskins, No. 1, 11¼¢; calfskins, No. 2, 10¢@10½¢; kips, No. 1, 9½¢@9¼¢; kips, No. 2, 8¢; deacons, 40¢@42¢; slunks, 25¢; horse hides, \$2.75@2.85; horse hides, No. 2, \$1.60.

NEW YORK.

Native steers, 9¢@9½¢; side-branded steers, 7¼¢@7½¢; cows, 7½¢@8¢ flat; bulls, 7½¢@7¼¢ flat; country cows, No. 1, 7¢@7½¢; country calfskins, 14¢@16¢.

BOSTON.

Buff hides, 8¼¢; New England hides, 8¼¢.

PHILADELPHIA.

Country steers, 7¼¢@8¢; country cows, 7¢@7½¢; country bulls, 7¢.



THE CAPITAL CITY DAIRY CO. COLUMBUS, OHIO.
CHURNERS Fancy Quality Butterine.

Weir & Craig Manufacturing Co.

2425-2439 WALLACE ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS AND
DESIGNERS OF

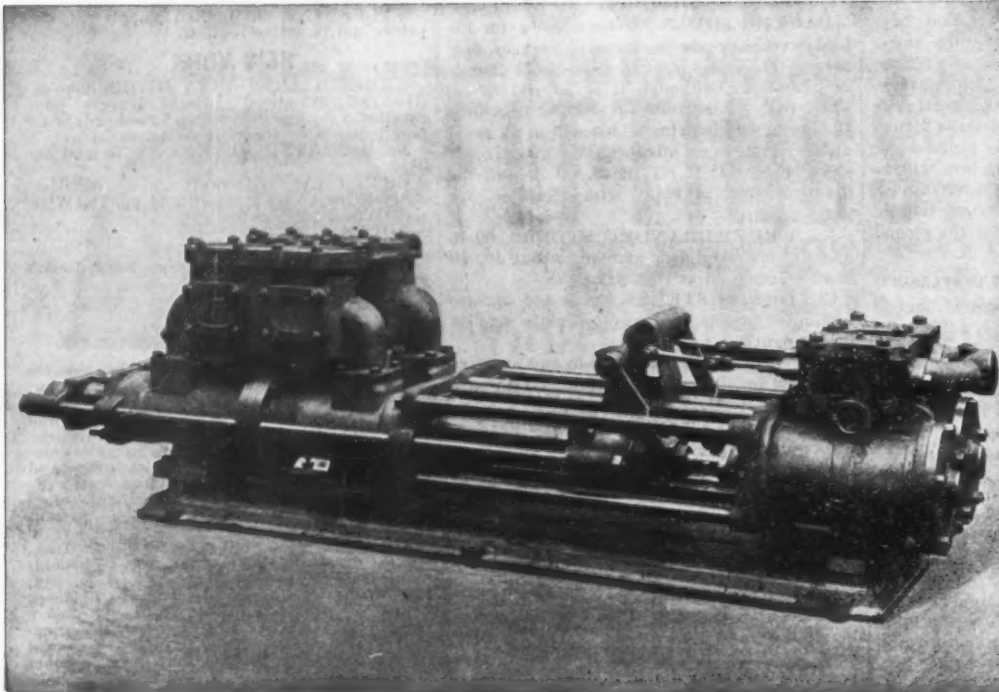
Special Machinery

FOR
PACKING HOUSES,
Oleo Oil and Butterine Fac-
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and Fertilizer Works.

COMPLETE OUTFITS
For Meat Canning, and Beef
Extract Factories.

Friction Elevators, Hoists,
Droppers, Switches, Baling,
Filters, Oleo Oil and Lard
Presses. All kinds of Lard
Coolers, Evaporators, Hash-
ers for Pork or Beef Fat.

Conveyors, Shafting, Hang-
ers and Pulleys. Steam and
Power Pumps, Vacuum, Air
and Artesian Well Pumps,
Shackles, Branders, Fat and
Bone Washers, Bone and
Horn Saws, etc., etc.



These pumps are adopted for Mine, Hydraulic Cranes and Hydraulic Elevators, and where it is necessary to work against heavy pressure and where the water is gritty. The stuffing boxes are all on the outside and easy accessible. They are mounted on an iron frame and require no extra foundation.

Improved Hog Scraper,
Capacity 700 Hogs
per Hour.

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MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATORS, CHILL ROOMS, BUTCHER AND MARKET FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES.

Write for Estimates, Plans and Prices.

Eighteenth and Federal Sts., CAMDEN, N. J.

"ECLIPSE"

Silent Meat Cutting Machines

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this
country and Europe, to be

THE BEST MACHINES EVER PUT ON
THE MARKET.

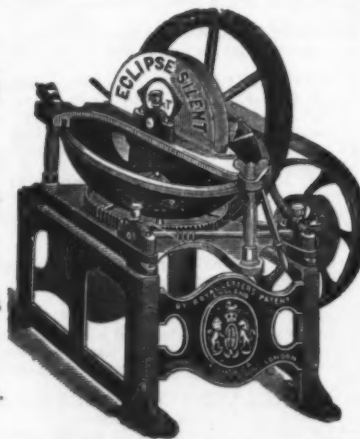
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and 120 Pearl Street, New York.

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JENKINS BROS.' VALVES



1. Manufactured of the Best Steam Metal.
2. No regrinding, therefore no constantly wearing out the Seat of the Valves.
3. Contain JENKINS' DISC, which is suitable for all Pressures of Steam, Oil or Acids.
4. The Easiest Repaired, and all parts interchangeable.
5. Every Valve Tested before leaving the factory.
6. ALL GENUINE stamped with trade mark.

JENKINS BROTHERS, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
CHICAGO, BOSTON.

Mott's Patent Furnace and Caldron

FOR BOILING AND RENDERING.

FOR COAL OR WOOD.



PLATE 401.

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in their publications.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS,

84 to 90 Beekman Street, New York.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 25.

TECHNICAL. THE PACKING HOUSE.

FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same."
Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 2.
" 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 3.
" "About Beef Extract."
" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."
" 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."
" "American Swine."
" 30, 1897.—"American Swine." No. 2.
Feb. 6, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."
" "American Swine." No. 3.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses."
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses." No. 2.
" 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 3.
March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 4.

PROPER VENTILATION IN PACKING HOUSES.

No. 5.

In our last we spoke of the application of fans in the sausage department, both for the drying of certain kinds of sausages and the ventilation of the cooling chambers.

Another important use to which these fans can be put is in the preparation of dried and smoked meats, such as dried beef, or chipped beef, as it is called. The operation of smoking is a twofold one. In the first place, the heat from the burning wood dries out the meat and the smoke gives it a flavor and acts as a preservative.

It is oftentimes quite difficult to regulate the temperature with burning wood, and the houses becoming too hot cause the fat to run or to dry out the meat too much, giving it a wrinkled and leathery appearance.

All these difficulties and imperfections are overcome by connecting the smoke houses with a fan and using warm air to do the drying. The temperature can be regulated very easily and kept constant within a very few degrees of any temperature desired. During the last few hours a slow fire can be used to give the proper smoked flavor and appearance. Meat dried and smoked in this manner leaves nothing to be desired in color and appearance.

In addition to the saving of wood burned, there is a largely increased output, as the time required is 20 to 25 per cent. less than by the ordinary process. The capacity of the smoking is thus increased to that extent. Besides, if it is desired, meat can be brought out that is merely dried and not smoked at all. This is an advantage, as there is some demand for this class of goods.

SAUSAGE RECEIPTS.

FRANKFORT FRIED SAUSAGE.

For every lot of 100 lb. Use pork of young, light, firm hogs that contains much gelatine; use ham or shoulder, bellies and necks. Clean off the skin and bones a day before using, and preserve the meat on hooks in intervals in an airy room when it will cool and dry. Use about two parts lean meat, one part fat. Chop to about half a walnut size, and add 40 4-10 oz. English salt, 5½ oz. pepper, 2 1-10 oz. mace. Continue chopping, wiping knife frequently, and adding one gallon of water while chopping; use more water if yet too stiff. Reduce to about grain size, which is best observed by beating the mass flat with the palm of the hand, then

throw the mass apart from right to left a few times; without kneading, however. Then put into stuffing machine, press down carefully, so as to press out all air.

Fill into narrow hog casings previously well washed and freed from water; fill casings full; do not tie, but turn links off according to local custom, either four or five pieces to the pound; that is, one pair from 7 to 8 oz. Leave a small butt end on each sausage, hang on clean sticks and allow to dry for five or six hours. Put in smoke very high; smoking room has about 22 feet in diameter. At both sides of the fire should be an air-shaft with door about 8 feet square, for you have to smoke with a continuous draught of air. Use dry oak and beech shavings at a uniform temperature of about 72° to 77° F., until the sausage has assumed a reddish-yellow color, which will be obtained in from eight to ten hours.

If smoked too fast the color will not stay. Before using these sausages they should be kept for eight minutes in boiling water until they feel firm to the touch. Fry is brown butter three minutes on each side. If intended for immediate consumption, a little cardamom and finely-ground lemon peel may be added to the spicing.

FILTRATION OF ANIMAL OILS.

BY JOHN BANNON.

In the clarification and filtration of animal oils, as a part of the refining process, the filter press should be accorded a prominent place. So effectually does it prosecute the work of refining, with special reference to the elimination of solid and generally extraneous substances, that all previous methods for the accomplishment of the same purpose, have in the United States become obsolete. The demand of the times for a superior and more quickly prepared, finished product became too urgent to permit of the continued use of the old settling tank and gravitation filter.

It is well known that oil drawn from the settling tanks, such as were used prior to the advent of the filter press, would frequently show particles of solid matter after months of repose. This proved a serious drawback, and the inventive ingenuity of refiners brought forward a number of methods having for their object the separation of the solid impurities from the oil, in which they remained suspended.

But while slight improvements were effected from time to time, defective work under the systems which then prevailed proved detrimental to the trade generally. The gummy or mucilaginous substances, the usual accompaniments of expressed oil, whether of the animal or the vegetable variety, are slow of precipitation naturally. Their complete removal becomes absolutely necessary in obtaining a purified or refined oil. This is effected in a very thorough manner by forcing the fluid through the filtering medium in the chambers of the modern filter press, the extraneous and solid matter depositing on the surface of the fabric, and the purified oil passing through to storage tanks.

The old form of settling tanks, which is to-day in operation in European countries, consists of a circular cone-shaped design, to the lower extremity of which the heaviest portion of the sediment or pulpy matter subsides after a few days' repose; but the lighter matter, being of a specific gravity very close to that of the oil itself, requires prolonged and indefinite repose to settle out and leave even a partially clarified product. In combination with the filter press this design may yet be used to good advantage, by reason of the fact that the heavy solids may be drawn off from the bottom, thus materially facilitating the subsequent work of the filtering machine.

The old gravitation filter which, like the foregoing apparatus, still flourishes in certain parts of the Old World, consists of four wooden uprights, a depressed cloth being secured over the top of each for the reception of the material to be filtered, the whole being of parallelogram form. A capacious vessel placed beneath receives the clarified fluid, while the solid matter remains on the surface of the cloth.

This crude method of filtration is necessarily slow, and the expense involved in recovering the heavy percentage of oil which remains in the spongy mass proves a serious item of cost.

Nor are the difficulties which confront the refiner, operating under such crude principles, confined to the drawbacks already referred to. The demand for any considerable quantity of refined oil entails the use of a series of these gravitation filters, and the large space which must of necessity be allotted them very frequently is a source of great inconvenience.

Unavoidable haste is characteristic of the old system of clarification, however careful the process may be carried out. This and other objectionable features in the art of oil refining, formerly considered insuperable, owing to the introduction of the filter press, have been relegated among the things of the past.

The construction of the filter press secures an enormous filtering area within a comparatively small compass. The complete separation of the oil from the residuum is rapidly effected, while the oil retained by the refining agent—fuller's earth or other material—may be completely recovered by steaming.

Certain animal and vegetable oils, when submitted to a low temperature, develop a tendency to separate their fusible ingredients from the unctuous fluid. This natural property materially facilitates the subsequent pressing and filtration processes, owing to the fact that the albuminous matters held in solution prior to the chilling operation, combine with, and are, therefore, retained by the solid.

To filter whale, lard and other animal oils effectively, it becomes necessary to submit the product to a temperature of about 230° F. as a preliminary process. The air pump is frequently brought into requisition to excellent advantage, and the agitation and heat are maintained concurrently for two hours. Before filtration, the fluid should be allowed to cool until the temperature descends to 170° F., at which point it may be sent through the filter press, and thence to storage tanks.

In the event of the tanked oil being withdrawn into barrels for shipment before the regular period has expired at which the oil has reached the normal temperature, a cloudy oil will be developed. It is, therefore, of peculiar consequence to allow the filtered fluid ample time to cool before shipment, and omission to carry out this simple but essential measure will transform an otherwise bright and well-prepared product into a cloudy or "off" oil.

TO CURE SHEEP SKINS.

In curing sheepskins the skin should be laid on a smooth board, with the wool side underneath, stretch well and fasten down with tacks. All bits of fat, etc., should be well cleaned off, and the skin well brushed over with a brush and a solution of salt and water. Dissolve 3 oz. of saltpeter in 2 quarts of warm water, and brush over several times daily for about twenty-one days with this solution.

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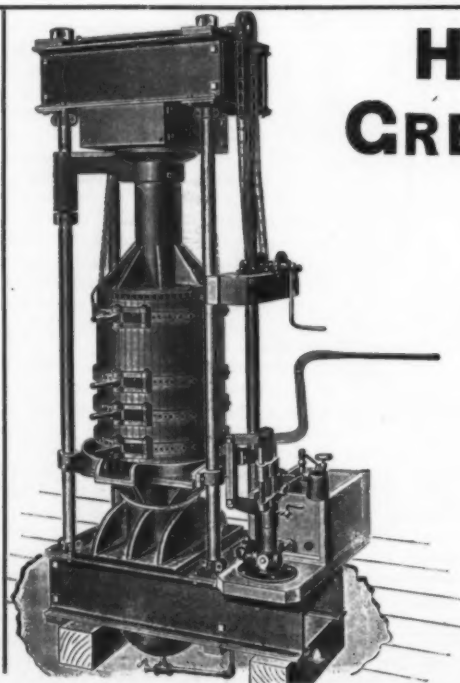
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TECHNICAL. MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| APRIL 25, 1896— | "Points on Glue Making." |
| " " | "About Liming of Glue Stock." |
| MAY 2, " | "About Glue Stock." |
| " 9, " | "Glues for Various Purposes." |
| " 16, " | "Waste of Glue Material." |
| " 23, " | "Points About the Water for Glue Factories." |
| " 30, " | "About Nettings for Drying Glues." |
| JUNE 6, " | "About Coloring Glue." |
| " 13, " | "Clarifying Glues." |
| " 20, " | "Glue in Coolers." |
| " 27, " | "About Drying of Glue." |
| JULY 4, " | "About Bone Glue." |
| " 11, " | "About Raw Material for Making Gelatine." |
| " 18, " | "The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Plths." |
| " 25, " | "How to Economize Acid for the Manufacture of Gelatine." |
| AUG. 1, " | "Cooking of Gelatine." |
| " 8, " | "Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine." |
| " 22, " | "The Temperature for Cooking Glue." |
| " 29, " | "About Isinglass." |
| Sept. 12, " | "The Bleaching of Glue." |
| " 19, " | "Preservatives for Glue." |
| " 26, " | "About the Foaming of Glue." |
| OCT. 3, " | "How to Make Sweet Glues." |
| " 10, " | "About New Glue Tests." |
| " 17, " | "Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue." |
| " 31, " | "About the Cracking of Glued Joints." |
| NOV. 7, " | "About the Cutting of Glue." |
| " 21, " | "About Hair from Glue Making." |
| Dec. 5, " | "Utilization of By-Products in the Manufacture of Glue." |
| " 12, " | "The Evaporation of Glue in Vacuum Pans." |
| " 19, " | "The Use of Vacuum Pans for the Concentration of Glue Liquor." |
| " 26, " | "About Evaporators." |
| JAN. 2, 1897— | "About Evaporators," No. 2. |
| " 16, " | "About Evaporators," No. 3. |
| " 30, " | "About Evaporators," No. 4. |
| Feb. 13, " | "About Evaporators," No. 5. |
| " 27, " | "About Evaporators," No. 6. |

ABOUT EVAPORATORS.

(Continued.)

No. 7.

Of the different evaporators proposed and introduced the Swenson evaporator comes nearest the fulfilment of all the requirements specified in the last article. This Swenson evaporator, as manufactured by the Walburn-Swenson Co., of Chicago, does more to overcome the prejudice of the glue makers against the use of evaporators than all other types of evaporators combined; in fact, the Swenson evaporator is gradually overcoming the prejudice created by the use of such other evaporators. The number of Swenson evaporators sold lately to the glue trade and the satisfaction which they give fully verify this statement. A short description of the principle and the construction of this Swenson evaporator should, therefore, be welcome to the trade.

Each "effect" of the Swenson evaporator resembles in its outward appearance an immense trunk. The lower ends of the narrow sides of the trunk are provided with a steam chest, which two steam chests are connected with a large number of straight tubes of a relatively small diameter (1 1/4 in.). This arrangement permits the placing of a large heating surface in the lower part of the said "trunk." The depth occupied by these heating tubes varies from 6 to 12 inches, according to the capacity of the evaporator. Thus is accomplished the desired object of covering the entire heating surface with a shallow layer of the liquid which is to be evaporated.

Since the heating tubes connect the two steam chests, the steam introduced in the steam chest at one end of the "trunk" enters the heating tubes, is condensed in same, drains to the steam chest at the other end and is removed either by gravity or pumps. The steam is therefore on the inside of the tubes, the liquid to be evaporated on the outside. This arrangement permits the liquid and the vapors from same to expand freely and regularly; a great advantage over all evaporator systems which confine the liquid in tubes to be heated from the outside. Another advantage of this arrangement is the fact that any incrustation or deposit formed by the liquid on the outside of the tubes cracks readily and has a chance to fall off the tubes. Where the liquid is confined in the tubes and forms a scale, deposit has no opportunity to fall off or to be otherwise removed, except by laborious scraping or chemically dissolving this deposit. Except when used on a few liquids which form a very tough and solid scale, the heating tubes in the Swenson evaporator are practically self-cleaning. For glue liquors, especially, this is a great and important advantage.

To the casual observer it might appear that there is no great difference between the Swenson evaporator and the old type vacuum pan and spiral coils, except in the general shape. As far as the heating surface is concerned it must, however, be borne in mind that in the Swenson evaporator the heating surface consists of a great many tubes of small diameter, all located within 12 to 14 inches of the bottom of the evaporator, while the old style vacuum evaporator is provided with a few (1 to 6) long spiral coils of relatively large diameter, occupying a space of 3 to 4 feet and more above the bottom. The placing of the large number of tubes near the bottom in the Swenson evaporator is made possible by a patented device which permits the fastening of the ends of these tubes in the partition walls between the steam chests and the evaporating chamber proper in a manner which secures a tight solid joint without preventing the free expansion and contraction of the tubes.

The evaporating chamber of the Swenson evaporator in its lower portion is divided in half by a vertical partition, running parallel with the heating tubes and the long sides of the "trunks." This partition extends a few inches above the top row of the heating tubes, and from the one short end of the trunk to within a few inches of the opposite end. The liquor entering the evaporating chamber at the left front end can therefore not leave this chamber through an opening at the right front end without passing over the full length of one-half of the tubes, going around the partition through the opening provided for this purpose.

Thereby a circulation of the liquid is assured which permits the liquid to be evaporated in a continuous stream; for instance, in a triple-effect Swenson where three of the described trunks are combined, the liquor enters

the left front end of the first effect, passes around the partition, passed out through a valve into the left front end of the second effect, to go around the partition wall and the valve at the right front end of the first effect, from there to the left front end of the second effect, around the partition to the right front end of the second effect, and so forth.

This arrangement of the circulation, combined with that of the heating surface, form the characteristics of the Swenson evaporator; together they produce an evaporator fulfilling all reasonable requirements which may be made of an evaporator. It would lead too far and beyond the limits of this article to enumerate all the advantages and good points of the Swenson evaporator. To see a Swenson evaporator in operation will show more plainly than all the explanations which could be made, why the Swenson evaporator has found so many users and friends. For the concentration of glue liquors, tank water, beef extract liquors, soap lyes, the Swenson evaporator has no superior, no equal. Its simplicity of construction and operation are its most striking features.

It is especially the last point wherein the "Swenson" differs from the numerous evaporators invented and re-invented during the last five years; some of these productions strive to demonstrate how complicated a device may be gotten up to solve a simple problem. A glue maker thoroughly familiar with the Swenson system cannot learn much from these other devices.

CLARIFICATION OF VEGETABLE OILS.

A. M. Villon, in writing on the purification of vegetable oils, says in part:

CLARIFICATION BY COLD.—By submitting oils to a low temperature their clarification is much hastened, and, moreover, they are deprived of a part of the solid matters (stearine and margarine) which cloud them in the winter. Frequently this separation of the solid fatty matter held in solution in the oil is a necessary operation, indispensable in giving natural oils a commercial value, as, for instance, in the case of cotton-seed oil. The operation in France is known as "demargarinage."

Formerly it was done by simply leaving the oils for a certain time in cold cellars, filtering them in the same place through a cloth filter. Now it is effected by means of ice-making machinery in vats, constantly agitated mechanically in order to make the precipitation regular. Either the place in which the work is done is refrigerated or the vats themselves. The filtration is effected in hydro-extractors, round the sides of which the filtering cloth is placed. By this method the operation is very rapid and complete.

If the complete separation of the margarine is required a lower temperature is used. If, on the other hand, it is desired simply to clarify the oil a slight freezing is sufficient, followed by a rapid filtration. The margarine

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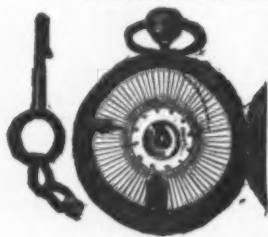
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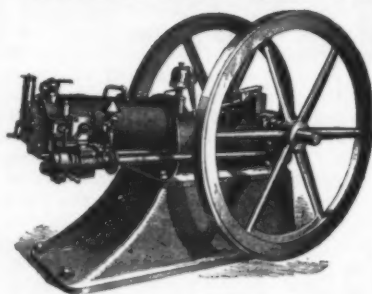
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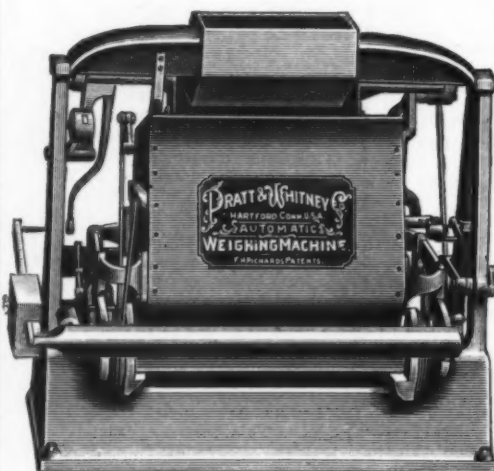
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 46.

TECHNICAL.

in depositing itself carries with it the water and a part of the albuminous constituents of the oil. Applied to different oils this process gives various products. We give below some facts showing the results obtained with various oils:

Natural Oil or Grease—Olive, cottonseed, cocoa, nut, whale, sperm, lard, suet.

Liquid Product—Purified olive, purified cotton, cocoa oleine, purified nut, purified whale, whale oleine, lard oil, suet oil.

Solid Product—Olive stearine, cotton margarine, cocoa stearine, nut stearine, whale fat, spermacetti, lard stearine, stearine.

CLARIFICATION BY FULLER'S EARTH.—The fuller's earth is ground in a mill and calcined in gas retorts in a well-heated furnace. A red heat is necessary to drive off all the water and render the earth crumbly. The calcination can be done in pots, as in the making of animal charcoal.

The oil to be clarified is stirred up with 10 per cent. of fuller's earth in a mechanical beater. It is allowed to stand in order to separate out the earth, which falls to the bottom. The oil is then filtered through cloths to give it brilliancy. The fuller's earth charged with oil is employed in making nut oil cake.

This method of clarification can be used for nut oil, linseed oil, poppy oil or cottonseed oil. The inconvenience of the process is that it gives the oils an acrid taste and predisposes them to become rancid. Instead of fuller's earth kaolin or plaster of paris may be employed in the same way.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS OR ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a *nom de plume* to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

T. B. S., NEW YORK.—The cash prices of hogs per 100 lb in the Chicago market during the month of December were as follows: 1886, \$5; 1887, \$5.90; 1888, \$5.50; 1889, \$3.85; 1890, \$3.90; 1891, \$4.15; 1892, \$7; 1893, \$5.60; 1894, \$4.90; 1895, \$3.70; 1896, \$3.60.

CONSTANT READER.—The lowest prices which prevailed in the Chicago market in 1884 for prime steam lard was \$6.45 in the month of December. The highest price was in February, viz., \$10.

EXPORTER, PHILADELPHIA.—Austria-Hungary levies a duty of \$3.45 per 100 lb on American lard, and prohibits pork. Germany levies a duty of \$1.80 on butter (each 100 lb), \$1.62 per 100 lb meat, \$1.62 per 100 lb pork and \$1.19 per head for live hogs. (2) Yes, all three of those countries, Italy, Turkey and Bulgaria, prohibit American pork.

X. Y. Z., BOSTON.—As it would be necessary in answering your query to give a certain house some valuable free advertising, we will forward you a reply per mail.

E. B. F., MILWAUKEE.—Your letter being an anonymous one, was not considered. If you will send your name, not for publication, we shall answer your query.

IGNORANT, OHIO.—The population of the hog family in your State during the year 1894 was 2,350,838; in 1895, 2,585,922; in 1896, 2,456,626.

R. S. V. P., PENNSYLVANIA.—The hog

has fourteen molar teeth in each jaw, six incisors and two canines; these latter are curved upward, and commonly demonstrated tushes. The molar teeth are all slightly different in structure and increase in size from first to last; they bear no slight resemblance to those of the human being. The incisors are so fantastic in form that they cannot well be described, and their destined functions are by no means clear. Those in the lower jaw are long, round and nearly straight; of those in the upper jaw, four closely resemble the corresponding teeth in the horse, while the two corner incisors bear something of the shape of those of the dog. These latter are placed so near the tushes as often to obstruct their growth, and it is sometimes necessary to draw them in order to relieve the animal and enable him to feed.—Robert Jennings, V. S.

F. J. S.—Where a firm is dissolved, and some of the partners, with the knowledge of those retiring, continue the business under the old name, the retiring partners cannot deny that the partnership still exists as to third parties. (2) One who, knowing an article to be defectively constructed, represents it to be safe, and sells it to a person who has no knowledge of the defect, is liable in damages to one who, without fault on his part, is injured while lawfully using it. (3) On dissolution of a partnership by the death of one of the partners, the firm name is not a part of the good will of the business, in which the estate of the deceased partner is entitled to share, but it belongs solely to the surviving partners.

(See page 37 also.)

SOAP MAKING.

No. 34.

DOMESTIC SOAPS.—(Continued.)

As regards the quantity of glycerine which is formed during the reaction, Allen, in his Commercial Organic Analysis, Volume 2, gives the following figures as to the proportion of glycerine which may be obtained from various oils:

| | Per Cent. |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Bottlenose sperm oil..... | 3.10 |
| Northern whale oil..... | 11.96 |
| Porpoise oil..... | 11.09 |
| Menhaden oil..... | 11.10 |
| Lard..... | 10.83 |
| Tallow..... | 10.00 |
| Butter oil..... | 11.06 |
| Olive oil..... | 11.40 |
| Rape oil..... | 9.82 |
| Sesame oil..... | 9.94 |
| Cottonseed oil..... | 9.50 |
| Linseed oil..... | 9.39 |
| Castor oil..... | 9.13 |
| Cocanut oil..... | 12.11 |
| Palm nut oil..... | 11.70 |
| Palm oil..... | 9.71 |

It will be seen that the proportion of gly-

cerine which can be obtained from those fats and oils commonly used in soap making is from 10 to 12 per cent.

The methods employed in the manufacture of soap of any kind may be divided into three groups:

1. Boiling the fats and alkalies together under ordinary atmospheric pressure in open boilers.

2. Boiling the fats and alkalies together under pressure in closed boilers.

3. By mixing the alkalies and fats at ordinary temperatures—the cold process.

The first method is by far the oldest and most commonly employed. In this method the fat is boiled with a solution of the alkali (caustic soda for hard soaps, caustic potash for soft soaps), until it is saponified; then, in the case of hard soaps, salt is added, which throws out the soap in the form of curds, which are collected and allowed to set into the form with which the public is familiar. There is also obtained what is known as "spent lye," an aqueous liquor containing the salt used, any excess of alkali that may have been used, and also the glycerine which was formed during the process of saponification. Formerly this was thrown away, but now it is treated for the recovery of the glycerine it contains.

In the second method the fats and alkali are boiled together under pressure in a closed vessel or boiler, and when saponification is complete the soap is set on one side to cool, and when cold it is ready for sale.

In the third method the fat is just melted and then mixed with the alkali in the form of a strong solution, the mixture being placed on

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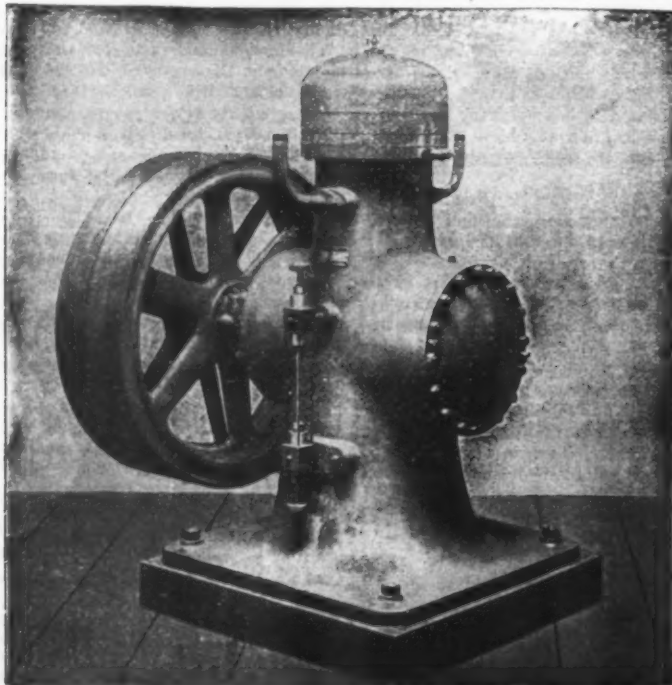


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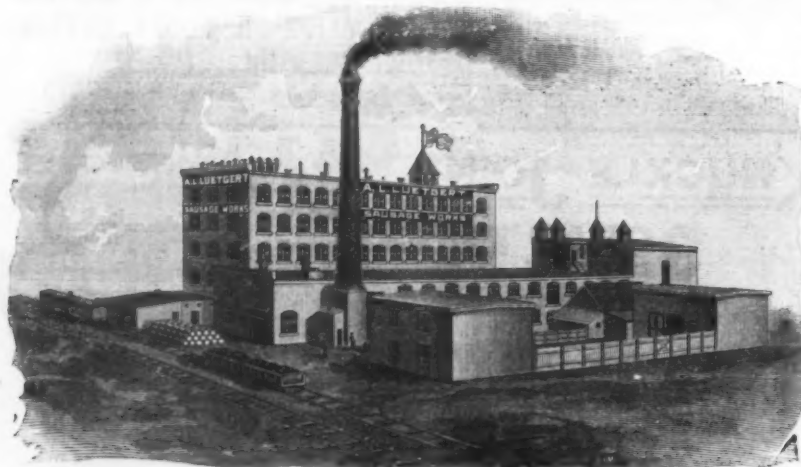
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BUTCHERS**

MANUFACTURERS OF

DUESSETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

TECHNICAL.

one side for some time to allow the saponification to become complete, when the soap is ready for use.

In both the second and third methods there is no salting out, while the glycerine remains behind in the soap.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers would do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

Young & Moore have formed a partnership and will erect a soap factory in Watertown, Tenn. The capital stock will be \$5,000, and work will begin at an early date.

The City Council of St. Louis, Mo., has passed the bill making unlawful the establishment of bone or soap factories, rendering works, quarries, etc., without the consent of every head of a family within 300 feet of the proposed location.

Abner T. Kneeland, of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Soap Works, committed suicide Feb. 27.

A despatch from the City of Mexico says that Don Ricardo Uruchurtu will leave Sonora shortly for the United States to buy the machinery necessary for the soap factory which he is about to erect in the city of Hermosillo.

A suit has been brought in Judge Stearns' court in Portland, Ore., by the Portland Soap & Chemical Company against the Luckel, King & Cake Soap Company. The suit is brought because the defendant is alleged to be putting on the market a soap under the name of the Portland Soap Company. The plaintiff company declares that consumers suppose it is their soap, owing to the similarity of names.

Capt. Joe Evins, of Fort Smith, Ark., says he is going to put in a cotton oil mill near Little Rock next season.

William E. Clark has brought suit in Peoria, Ill., against the Mexican Amole Soap Co. for wages which he claims are due him.

Helena and Harry Landis and Gus Talle are the incorporators of the Sequin Cotton Oil Co., which has been chartered at Sequin, Texas, with a capital stock of \$40,000. The company will erect and operate a cottonseed oil mill.

For the purpose of extending his soap manufacturing business and to manufacture a

cleansing soap and leather lubricant, H. Jacobs of Tullahoma, Tenn., is endeavoring to organize a company.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JANUARY, 1897.

The importations of tallow into the United Kingdom during January, 1897, were scantier than for the corresponding month of 1896, although in excess of those of 1895.

This is the record for January, 1897: From the Argentine Republic, 10,598 cwt.; from the United States, 16,664 cwt.; from Australasia, 152,252 cwt.; other countries, 9,872 cwt.; total, 189,386 cwt. In January, 1896, 206,994 cwt.; in January, 1895, 128,312 cwt.

The following facts in connection with the imports into the United Kingdom during the month of January, 1897, are also given:

Bacon.—From Denmark, 82,504 cwt.; from Canada, 10,702 cwt.; from the United States, 332,758 cwt.; from other countries, 4,756 cwt.; total, 430,720 cwt.

Hams (bulk).—From United States, 101,045 cwt. Beef (salted).—From United States, 11,863 cwt.

Beef (fresh).—From United States, 169,472 cwt.; from other countries, 42,933 cwt.

Pork (salted).—From United States, 12,220 cwt.; from other countries, 4,723 cwt.

Pork (fresh).—From Holland, 28,771 cwt.; Belgium, 5,535 cwt.; other countries, 4,100 cwt.

Meat (unenumerated).—From Holland, 11,689 cwt.; United States, 5,000 cwt.; other countries, 4,583 cwt.

Meat (preserved, otherwise than by salting).—Beef, 43,802 cwt.; mutton, 6,346 cwt.; other sorts, 10,696.

Mutton (fresh).—From Germany, 247 cwt.; from Holland, 17,488 cwt.; Australasia, 139,764 cwt.; Argentine Republic, 53,765 cwt.; other countries, 178 cwt.

Butter (in cwt.).—Sweden, 23,734; Denmark, 99,348; Germany, 10,825; Holland, 12,907; France, 32,258; New South Wales, 3,697; Victoria, 40,317; New Zealand, 11,208; Canada, 1,740; United States, 28,701; other countries, 17,924.

Margarine (in cwt.).—Norway, 1,459; Holland, 69,957; France, 2,760; other countries, 2,727.

Cheese (in cwt.).—Holland, 21,586; France, 2,630; Australasia, 3,369; Canada, 24,535; United States, 63,938; other countries, 2,211.

Lard (bulk).—93,350 cwt.

GREAT BRITAIN'S IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The meat taken into the United Kingdom of Great Britain from this country during the three first quarters of 1896 was as follows:

Bacon—2,070,000 cwt. (112 lb). Beef (salted)—180,000 cwt. Beef (fresh)—1,548,000 cwt. Hams—984,000 cwt. Meat, unenumerated (salted or fresh)—42,000 cwt. Meat

(preserved, otherwise than by salting)—Beef, 284,000 cwt.; mutton, 106,000 cwt.; other sorts, 142,000 cwt. Pork (salted, not hams)—99,000 cwt.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned will peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* Wenzel, Ankerson & Ott propose establishing a general market in Davenport, Iowa.

* A Western exchange says that Nevada cattle and sheep raisers are on velvet. Sheep have advanced nearly 100 per cent. and there is a heavy shortage in the cattle supply. A well posted live stock owner is authority for the statement that in the Truckee River Valley where at this time of the year there are usually from 11,000 to 15,000 head, there are not more than 4,000.

* W. N. Brown, the well-known cattle broker, died Feb. 28 at his home in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Brown was one of the best known figures about the Bourbon Stock Yards, where he had done business for nearly thirty years.

* The following directors were elected recently in South Bethlehem, Pa., by the Lehigh Valley Cold Storage Company: Adam Brinker, Joseph Thomas, J. B. Meixell, E. E. Long, Henry Kreiss, S. S. Wagner, E. E. Landis, F. H. Muhlenberg, A. L. Wickert, A. Johnson Long, P. D. Geiss, James A. Benner; auditors, J. D. Reinhardt, C. A. Worsley, M. M. Buss. The board organized by electing the following officers: Adam Brinker, president; Joseph Thomas, vice-president; J. B. Meixell, secretary and treasurer.

* There has already been done considerable excavating for the new wholesale beef and provision house of Swift and Company.

* The Senate of New York State has passed the Krum bill, which provides a penalty of \$100 for slaughtering a calf less than four weeks old with intent to sell as food, for offering it for sale or for transporting it. It is made unlawful to ship any calf or calves under eight weeks of age or any carcass or part of carcass, except the hide, unless they shall attach to every calf or carcass or part thereof shipped, in a conspicuous place, a tag stating the name or names of the person or persons who raised the calf, the name of the shipper, the point of shipping and the age of the calf.

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CHICAGO, December 17, 1896.

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Yours very truly,

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Per F. W. Pillsbury.

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Guaranteed to heat the feed water to the Boiling Point (210° or 212°) with the exhaust steam without causing any back pressure. Also to Extract the Oil from the exhaust so that the exhaust steam, after being passed through the heater, can be used for heating purposes and the water of condensation from the heating system be returned to the boilers free from Oil.

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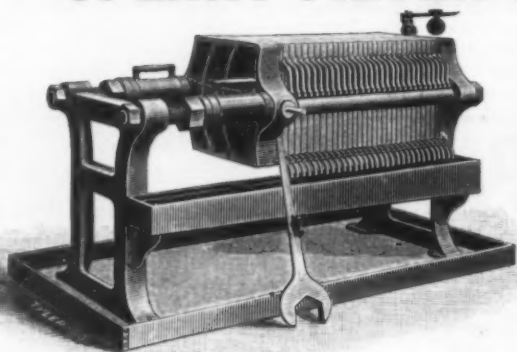
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KETTLES, CALDRONS, ETC.**

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OUR YELLOW BOOK!

...The... Manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil

AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

IS NOW READY!

NOTICE.

This book is now ready for delivery, price, \$3 per copy.

Registered postage, 25 cents. Send check or postal order for \$3.25.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COTTONSEED OIL MANUFACTURE:

- The fundamental principles of oil milling.
 - A systematic analysis of cake indispensable.
 - Extremes of temperatures in cooking the meals equally wasteful.
 - Short time pressing baneful in its results.
 - The steam pressure gauge an important factor.
 - The recording thermometer used to indicate past conditions present in heater.
 - Pressure and its correct application in the obtaining of extractable oil.
 - The recording hydraulic pressure gauge.
 - Modern heaters, their construction and operation.
 - The difficulty experienced in treating meals.
 - Hints to practical oil millers with regard to presroom appliances and methods.
 - Refining and filter press classification.
 - Evils attending the use of the hair mat.
 - Hard cake and measures for its prevention.
 - The manufacture of cottonseed oil on a small scale incompatible with economy.
- LATEST METHODS FOR REFINING OF COTTONSEED OIL:**
Cottonseed Oil for soap making.
- CAKE ANALYSIS:**
Testing process, apparatus required, cost of same.
- IMPORTANT ADDENDA:**
FILTER PRESSES AND OTHER MACHINERY.
RULES REGULATING TRANSACTIONS IN COTTONSEED OIL AMONG MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
BUTTERINE AND MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE.
COTTON OIL MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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SKEWERS

Made from the
BEST OF HICKORY.

Correspondence solicited.

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626 Tenth Ave., New York.

* The Armour Beef Co.'s new building in Amesbury, Mass., is completed, and it is one of the most substantial structures that was ever built in that place, because of the great weight of ice and provisions that will be stored within its walls.

* It is reported that Mr. J. A. Rich, who formerly had charge of the butterine department of Swift and Company, in Chicago, has been transferred to take charge of the Kansas City house.

* Swift and Company made a \$15,000 purchase of land in Baltimore, Md., last Wednesday and will erect a cold storage plant.

* The Retail Butchers' Association of Albany, N. Y., celebrated its first anniversary inauguration day evening with a banquet. Covers were laid for sixty. Guests from New York, Rochester and Troy were present. The toastmaster was Mr. D. J. Hartnett, and informal toasts were responded to by Messrs. N. Walters, John I. Spencer, Joseph Wiley, Louis W. Bookheim, John J. Mitchell, of Troy, and others.

* A branch of the National Association of Retail Butchers has been organized in Schenectady, N. Y.

* The San Francisco office of the Preservative Manufacturing Co., of New York, has been moved from 154 New Montgomery street to more commodious quarters at 45 Second street.

* The H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co., of New York, liquid paints, asbestos roofing, etc., will remove on or about May 1 from 87 Maiden Lane to William, John and Platt streets.

* The Texas Live Stock Commission Co. has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by S. R. Williams, P. M. De Vitt and W. L. Fuller, at Fort Worth, Texas. The company will deal in and raise live stock.

* It is reported that a site of twenty acres has been sold by Col. William I. Luter to a company, at Houston, Texas, which proposes the establishment of a pork and beef packing plant.

* John Parkinson, a stock raiser, who lives near Pomona, Mo., recently fired on Capt. J. H. Waite, former president of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. The bullet struck the right temple and glanced off. Capt. Waite was not mortally wounded. After the deed Parkinson committed suicide.

* The Tennessee Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association met recently in Nashville and decided to hold its annual sale on May 27. There will be 80 head of cattle contributed by the pick of the choicest herds in the State. The contributors to this sale are: M. M. Gardner, J. L. Cooper and J. E. Hart, Nashville; George C. Brown and S. N. Warren, Spring Hill; A. F. Brown, Columbia; W. E. Gettys, Athens; T. J. Webb, Knoxville, and T. C. Lipscomb, Shelbyville. Eugene



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AIR-TIGHT, ODORLESS, TASTELESS.

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Smith was selected to manage the sale, which promises to be the very best ever held by the Jersey breeders. There was some discussion of an exhibit for the Centennial, but no definite action was taken. The association in this connection will collect pictures and history of the foundation of Jersey cattle in Tennessee, and if the exhibit is held these pictures will form an important part of it.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** Mr. Isaac Blumenthal, president of the United Dressed Beef Co., left Wednesday for a trip among the Western packing centers in Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis. He will be absent about ten days.

** Mr. M. Frankfort, the well-known broker in tallow, oleo oil, etc., left to-day en route for Europe, where he will remain about two months.

** There was more activity noticeable at the markets on the west side than we have seen since the Christmas holidays; perhaps placing spare cash on the coming prize fight had something to do with it.

** At the usual fortnightly meeting of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association, Monday evening last, a committee was formed to inquire from a canvass of the trade if it could be well supported in the matter of rendering their own fat and manufacturing ice, and the subject was consequently held over till after their report has been submitted and for decision at a later date.

** Mr. Philip D. Armour was a visitor to the beef houses on North Sixth street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday afternoon last.

** Louis Spruck has opened a new meat market at 225 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn. He is well known in the trade, and was formerly at Putnam avenue, corner Patchen. He thinks he has a good showing for a fair share of the business of that busy thoroughfare, and

reports that he has, so far, done as well as he expected.

** The case of Zimmerman vs. Gerzog was called in the courts this week for breach of contract, but the decision was not arrived at in time for publication this week.

** Cannot we suggest that when the beef houses at North Sixth street, Brooklyn, are taking in ice that they reserve a gangway, and not block up the pavement with ice and also the roadway with horses and ropes, and make the public wade through nearly a foot deep in mud to pass by on the opposite side?

** Wolf, Sayer & Heller, 120 Pearl street, of this city, have secured order from F. Howes & Co., of Burlington, Vt., for a complete outfit for their new market, which includes style "White House" cooler, front of which is to be of white glazed tile, size, 10x10 x12 feet, with the ice bunker overhead, with a storage capacity of six tons of ice; also marble top paneled oak counters, with glazed tile fronts, standing on bronzed iron legs six inches high; Peerless stall and quarter rails, Peerless blocks and all other necessary adjuncts for a first-class market. The above firm has also closed a contract with L. Lehman, of Newark, N. J., to install a model oak front cooler, 7 feet front, 10 feet deep and 10 feet high for his meat market in Rahway, N. J. This is the third cooler they have sold to this well-known firm in the past six months. The front of the cooler will be supplied with three swinging windows, behind which will be placed a display shelf and two window rails furnishing, 18 feet additional display room. The cooler is supplied with their patent cooling pans, through the medium of which the consumption of ice and the temperature of the cooler are at all times under control. ***

** Mr. Nelson Morris, of Chicago, is in town.

(See page 37 also.)

Philadelphia has a sign reading "Ho Made Pies," and a barber shop in the same city bears this inscription on its window: "G. Washington Smith, tonsorial abattoir."

ALL CURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

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For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-President Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
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CONSIGNEES IN THE EAST:

E. E. Hurlburt, Hartford, Conn.
Mohawk Beef Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
Lincoln Provision Co., Providence, R. I.

See Coupon on Page 25.

ADDITIONAL FACTS OF THE ICE MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

The eighth annual convention of the Southern Ice Exchange, held in Charleston, S. C., on Feb. 23-25, as briefly reported in our issue of Feb. 27, was one of the most noteworthy gatherings, in the history of the association, dignified, as it was, by the presence of so many representative manufacturers.

Many of the delegates arrived on the day before the convention opened, and it was spent in sightseeing with both profit and interest, for the country roundabout Charleston is rich in historic lore and scene. For the lavish entertainment which had been outlined for the delegates, thanks were due to the ever ready and solicitous entertainment committee, of which Mr. Samuel Lapham was chairman. Likewise the reception committee was a host in itself in making the delegates feel perfectly at home. Mr. Samuel H. Wilson was chairman of this committee.

The first regular business of the convention was held Wednesday morning, Feb. 24. Among the delegates present and firms represented were: Henry Faurot, of Armour & Co., Chicago; John Featherstone's Sons, Chicago; De La Vergne Refrigerating Co., New Orleans; William Mitchell, National Ammonia Co., Baltimore; J. C. Atwood, the popular general manager of the National Ammonia Co., St. Louis; J. N. Richards, Standard Paint Co., New York; S. P. Stevenson, Stevenson Co., Ltd., Chester, Pa.; Thomas Shipley, Frick Co., Waynesboro, Pa., and many others, including a representative of "The National Provisioner."

The report of the executive committee was listened to with great interest. The following is an extract therefrom: "We strongly recommend the appointment of a committee of three and the adoption of a resolution requesting all kindred ice associations to appoint similar committees, such committees to meet at a suitable and convenient place and time to arrange and formulate plans for holding a meeting of the ice manufacturers of the United States, and, if advisable, formulate plans for a national ice manufacturers' association. * * * The following have been elected active members since the meeting at New Orleans: Vicksburg Ice Co., Vicksburg, Miss.; Demopolis Ice Co., Demopolis, Ala.; Fayetteville Ice Co., Fayetteville, N. C.; J. B. Worth Co., Petersburg, Va.; Neptune Ice Co., Galveston, Tex.; Natchez Ice Co., Natchez, Miss.; Clarksville Ice & Coal Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; Anderson Ice Co., Anderson, S. C.; Consumers' Ice Co., Chicago, Ill.; Thornateeska Ice Co., Bainbridge, Ga.; Hygienic Ice Co., Washington, D. C.; Tide Water Ice Co., Norfolk, Va.; Union City Ice Co., Union City, Tenn.; Spring City Ice Works, Tusculumbia, Ala.; George H. Whiteside, Apalachicola, Fla.; Diamond Ice Co., Bristol, Tenn.

"And the following associate members: Frick Co., ice machinery, Waynesboro, Pa.;

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FOR LINING

Cold Storage Houses



Refrigerators. Cars, Etc.

WATERPROOF AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

Pennsylvania Iron Works Co., ice machinery, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Arctic Machine Manufacturing Co., ice machinery, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. T. Wood & Co., ice tools, Arlington, Mass.; Tight Joint Co., ammonia fittings, New York City; J. D. Cardell & Co., pipe bending, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry R. Worthington, steam pumps, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co., valves, Boston, Mass.; T. B. Wright & Co., filtering charcoal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Randolph Brandt, Selden packing, New York City; Rand Drill Co., air compressors, Chicago, Ill.; Stevenson & Co., cold storage doors, Chester, Pa.; Eugene T. Skinkle, consulting engineer, Chicago, Ill.; Jay Morton & Co., salt, Chicago, Ill.; Gulf Bag Co., burlap bags, New Orleans, La.; Severn & Caven Co., ammonia, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Retrospecting, we can congratulate ourselves on the success that has attended our purposes and efforts. At present peace, harmony and a growing pride and enthusiasm characterize our organization and its personnel, so that we can confidently look to the perpetuity of the Southern Ice Exchange, and are encouraged to expect an enlargement of its usefulness to those engaged in ice manufacturing and the industries with it allied. "Respectfully submitted,

"JAKE WILCZINSKI, Chairman."

The president made some appropriate remarks touching the memory of the late John Chester De La Vergne, and his words were followed by the adoption of a resolution testifying to the loss sustained by his demise.

Mr. R. C. Graves, of Memphis, Tenn., was re-elected president; Mr. Louis P. Hart, vice-president; Mr. E. E. Eagan, secretary and treasurer, and the following gentlemen were selected as the executive committee for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. Wilczinski, of Mississippi; W. S. Reamer, of South Carolina; Leon Berton, of Arkansas; L. C. Riggs, of Tennessee; Capt. Samuel J. Whiteside, of Georgia; W. E. Worth, of North Carolina, and W. S. Ware, of Florida.

The banquet, which made a fitting close to a great and representative convention, was a feast of good things and good cheer. Among

those called upon were Mr. R. W. Robertson, of the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co., who spoke of the advantages to be derived from a practical knowledge of machinery and of the business won by hard experience rather than theoretically.

Among those making displays were the following:

John Featherstone's Sons, Chicago, ammonia fittings and couplings; Fred W. Wolf Co., Chicago, by E. E. Eagan, agent, ammonia fittings and couplings and circular matter regarding their ice and refrigerating machinery; also a Detroit ammonia cylinder lubricator, designed for lubricating the ammonia cylinders of refrigerating and ice machines; the Stevenson Co., Limited, Chester, Pa., automatic air-tight door for ice and cold storage houses, provided with Stevenson's automatic fastener; the National Ammonia Co., St. Louis, distributed small memorandum books containing strips of a sensitive paper for use in detecting leaks in ammonia coils; Standard Paint Co., New York, distributed samples of P. & B. waterproof insulating papers, P. & B. preservative paints and samples of P. & B. ruberoid roofing.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

Persons in need of an Ice Machine or Refrigerating Appliances should make their wants known to us. Their publication in this column which is perused by the leading ice machine manufacturers in the country would bring scores of replies.

—The Keystone Refrigerating Company, of Philadelphia, has awarded the contract for the erection of a cold storage building to be built for Michael Holt, of 1415 Somerset street. All the latest improved appliances in cold storage will be introduced by the Keystone Refrigerating Company. The cost of this cold storage house, including all sub-contracts, will not exceed \$10,000.



GENERATOR—Pat. Jan. 24, 1888, and Sept. 23, 1890.

FACTS.

All Ice Manufacturers know that there are inferior Ice and Refrigerating Machines built.

We stand ready to challenge any builders to show that our machines are as efficient and economical as are offered in the market.

We invite correspondence. Should any contemplative purchasers wish any information, write us and we will cheerfully give it our prompt attention and send illustrated catalogue.

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RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

577,769—APPARATUS FOR MAKING FERTILIZERS FROM GARBAGE. Lawrence Manuell, Newport, R. I., and Pliny Cautel, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 18, 1896. Serial No. 579,776. (No model.)

577,748—REFRIGERATOR CAR. Chas. S. Hardy, San Diego, Cal. Filed May 6, 1896. Serial No. 590,440. (No model.)

577,758—SHELF FOR REFRIGERATORS. William B. Keyser and James A. Bush, Chattanooga, Tenn., assignors to the Keyser Manufacturing Company, same place. Filed June 13, 1896. Serial No. 595,458. (No model.)

577,586—SAUSAGE FILLING APPARATUS. William F. Schoenland, Manchester, N. H. Filed Dec. 12, 1896. Serial No. 615,461. (No model.)

575,494—SAUSAGE STUFFING MACHINE. Charles H. Schoenland, Lawrence, Mass. Filed Aug. 21, 1896. Serial No. 603,437. (No model.)

577,623—STEAM TRAP. Nils Nilson, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to the Nilson Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. Filed Aug. 24, 1895. Serial No. 560,320. (No model.)

577,740—BAG STITCHING MACHINE. Thomas B. Fuller, Durham, N. C. Filed Aug. 12, 1896. Serial No. 602,535. (No model.)

578,229—BOX AND PLATE FOR OIL PRESSES. August Frederickson, Meridian, Miss. Filed May 13, 1896. Serial No. 591,421. (No model.)

578,192—STEAM SEPARATOR. Henry H. Bates, Washington, D. C. Filed Oct. 22, 1896. Serial No. 609,725. (No model.)

Horseflesh is now sold in London for beef and goat's flesh for mutton, according to a report of a government meat inspector.—New York Sun.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Two judgments, one of \$1,842, the other of \$528, have been secured against J. H. Dorus, who conducts a meat market in Bridgeport, Conn.

The meat market of Henry L. Cottrell, Hartford, Conn., was attached this week.

W. H. Bentley, in New London, Conn., has given a real estate mortgage of \$800.

Charles B. Chapman, meats, Norwich, Conn., has assigned.

Fields & Trail, provisions, Washington, D. C., have dissolved partnership.

Abram Ellis has withdrawn from the firm of Abram Ellis & Co., Columbus, Ga., manufacturers of ice.

The death is announced of Eneas A. Wood, of Wood Bros., live stock commission, in Chicago.

W. W. Kinnan has sold his market in Princeton, Ill.

Joel Smith has sold his meat business in Stronghurst, Ill.

H. E. Swaton, market, Grossdale, Ill., has given a bill of sale for \$550.

John L. Hudson, butcher, Brazil, Ind., is succeeded by Hudson & Payne.

Bratz & Rumph, meats, Richmond, Ind., have dissolved partnership.

Nelson Drake, meat market, Kendallville, Ind., has given a mortgage on real estate for \$6,500.

The Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Co., of Goshen, Ind., has given a mortgage to secure bonds.

F. T. Cristy & Co., Birmingham, Iowa, have sold their meat market.

T. Farnsworth has sold his meat market in Dunlap, Iowa.

Wilks & Co., pork butchers, of Leavenworth, Kas., have temporarily gone out of business.

The New Consumers' Ice Co., of New Orleans, La., has been sold for \$4,784.

MEAT INSPECTION IN LONDON.

All meat that is declared unfit for food by the official inspectors in London is immediately removed to the condemned meat shed in the Central market at Smithfield. Here is a series of tanks made of thick slate, and each with a capacity of 600 gallons. The meat is first slashed and disfigured, and then subjected to a chemical bath, which has the effect not only of discoloring and deodorizing it, but also of stopping decomposition.

STOCKS OF PORK AND LARD NEW YORK.

Stocks of contract lard at New York, March 1, 19,152; for month of February last, 25,657; in 1896, 26,153. Old pork, month of February, 13,519; last year, 6,851. New York, month of February, 484; last year, 769.

AS TO BROOMS.

One of the important requisites of every packing house, every fertilizer factory, every oil mill, etc., is a broom—a broom which will not go to pieces after being used a few times. This annoyance has been experienced not infrequently. The brooms manufactured by Joseph Lay & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, are made especially to obviate this aggravating state of affairs. The firm manufactures brooms and brushes of all kinds, but pays particular attention to those for heavy work and special designs. One of these specialties is their broom-corn and rattan reed mixed broom. The material cannot be improved on, and the fastenings are guaranteed solid and secure. The Messrs. Lay & Co. issue a neat little pamphlet, which fully describes each particular design of broom of their manufacture. That pamphlet they will gladly send for the asking. ***

Joseph Morris, coal and fertilizers, North Wales, Pa., is succeeded by A. Lincoln Saxton.



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

(Continued from page 33.)

—The Farrell & Rempe Company, of Chicago, manufacturers of pipe bending, who were burned out last week, as per report in our last issue, announce that they are again in running shape and ready to do business.

—It is rumored that T. M. Adams will build an ice factory in Ashland, Ky.

—A \$10,000 company will be incorporated to erect an ice factory at Abbeville, La., by E. P. Putman, L. O. Broussard and others.

—The erection of an ice factory at Roland Park, Md., is contemplated by the Roland Park Co.

—Arrangements will be made for the contemplated enlargement of the plant of the Sedalia Ice and Cold Storage Co., at Sedalia, Mo.

—Additional machinery is being put in the Anderson ice factory, Anderson, S. C. G. B. Townsend is the manager.

—A charter has been granted to the Independent Ice Manufacturing Co., Sumter, S. C. The capital stock is \$12,000. E. H. Mosess, A. M. Fountleroy, R. D. Lee and others are the incorporators. Machinery for ice factory has been contracted for.

—The erection of a new 60-ton ice plant has been commenced by the Hillsboro Cold Storage Co., Hillsboro, Texas.

—Nauss Bros. & Co., Fifth street and Second avenue, New York, are building a number of refrigerators. James McLean is doing the work.

—The Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co. will insulate another arch of the bridge shortly.

—F. Bechstein & Sons, packers, of 152 West street, New York City, will erect additional cooling rooms.

—Charles Perceval, 769 Sixth avenue, New York City, is building several chill rooms.

—Schmutz & Co., packers, 900-914 Poplar street, Philadelphia, are adding to their plant and chill rooms.

—A \$250,000 ice plant is to be erected in St. Louis which, it is said, will be one of the largest establishments of its kind in the country. It is to be equipped with De La Vergne engines, and have a daily capacity of 250 tons. The architects of the building are E. Jungensfeld & Co., St. Louis.

—The Hercules ice machine plant, of Aurora, Ill., which is now the property of the Reliance Engine Co., of that city, is to be moved to Milwaukee.

—A two-story brick building will be erected in St. Louis, Mo., at a cost of \$6,400, to accommodate an ice plant.

* Swift and Company, of Chicago, will build an additional lard refinery at Kansas City, Mo.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued from page 27.)

A. E. L., INDIANA.—You are correct in your contention. "Chilled," not frozen, beef was brought from Australasia to England in good condition. One thousand quarters of beef were shipped from Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1895 in the steamship Gothic. The vessel was thirty-nine days en route. The temperature maintained was 28° F. The meat brought 5½d. per pound, according to the owners. The outside of the carcasses was slightly frozen, but the frost had not reached the interior parts to any appreciable extent, and it was thawed out quickly and looked well on arrival, according to our London correspondent. Since then the Gothic has brought several shipments.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

(Continued from page 35.)

The firm of E. V. Alford & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent Feb. 9, 1897, E. V. Alford continuing the business, assuming all liabilities of and receiving all accounts or bills due E. V. Alford & Co.

** The marriage of Mr. David Isaacs and Miss Matilda Block was celebrated on Wednesday evening last at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, the Rev. G. Taubenkauf officiating. The lady is the daughter of the late Jules Block, who was quite a prominent butcher in that city, and the gentleman is the junior partner of the firm of wholesale butchers of G. & D. Isaacs, of Hudson avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony came off with great eclat. The presents were numerous and costly, not the least appreciated being an elaborate ornamented writing desk, with a magnificent horseshoe bouquet of roses, presented by the employees of the firm. The relatives and friends, numbering over 200, sat down to an elegant supper and toasted the bride and groom with numerous good wishes for their health and happiness. Mr. Zazzard, of the Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, being the principal speaker. Mr. Isaacs briefly responded; later the happy couple started on a trip for the South, by way of Washington, D. C., where they intend to spend a few days. After their departure, dancing was indulged in till the small hours of the morning. The guests were received by Mrs. Isaac Isaacs, Mr. Gabriel Isaacs, Mrs. Leopold Weil and Mrs. Benjamin Levy, mother, brother and visitors of the groom. A few of the guests were Mr. L. Weil, B. Levy, Aaron Levy, wife and daughters; Isaac Levy, wife and daughters; Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz and family, Mr. Neron, Charles Balmanno and wife, A. M. Levy and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Dahlgren, A. Stern and wife, Mr. and Mrs. John Adler, of New York; Mrs. Ralph Dryfoos (sister of

the bride), from Buffalo; Mark Mayer and brothers, Hy. Block and wife, William H. Tinkle and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Mandel Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Asher Wright, Mr. Sam Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Smanuel Weill, Mr. Max Meyer, Mr. S. Blume, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Felix and others.

Supplementary Reports.**TALLOW AND STEARINE.**

(Continued from page 11.)

Thursday's markets were dull and unchanged on tallow, with 175 hhds. of city delivered on weekly contracts, supposed to be at 3 5-16, though there had been no previous sales this week, and the market was rather easy for the day at 3½c. asked and 3 5-16c. nominal; 100,000 pounds of country sold at 3¼@3½c. in tierces; oleo stearine was offered at 4¼c., New York, without sales, and rather easy at that figure at Chicago. Oleo oil, however, was active and firmer, with sales reported from Rotterdam of 1,000 tierces at 34 florins for Harrison and 35 for United, second brands of extras being quoted 32 to 33 florins and off grades as low as 22. There was a fair business doing in greases, and a small jobbing trade in animal oils at former prices, without any specific amounts reported.

Friday's markets were without material change or activity East or West.

No change and no business was reported in these staples. Tallow easy at 3½c. asked for city; 50,000 lb oleo stearine Chicago, 4¼c. New York pressers have cleaned up their old export contracts, and will now be on the market again with their canned production. Closing New York prices were: City lard stearine, 4½c. nominal; Western lard stearine nominal at 4½@4¼c.; oleo stearine, city, at 4¼c.; yellow grease stearine, 3 5-16c.; white do, 3½c.; tallow stearine, nominal; oleo oil at New York, 6@6¼c. for No. 1, 5½c. for No. 2 and 5c. for No. 3; at Rotterdam, 34@35 florins; oleo stearine at Chicago, 4¼c.; yellow grease stearine, 3¼@3½c.; white do, 3½c. nominal. City tallow at 3½c. asked; country (packages free) at 3¼@3½c. as to quality; edible, 3½c. Chicago prices are: Prime packers, 3½c.; country, 3¼@3½c.; No. 2, 2½c. Greases—Brown at 2½@2¾c.; yellow at 2½@2¾c.; white at 3 7-16@3½c.; bone and soap, 2½@3½c. At Chicago: 3¼@3½c. for A white, 3c. for B white, 2½c. for yellow, 2½c. for brown and 2¼@3c. for bone. We quote:

ANIMAL OILS—WHOLESALE AND JOBBING.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|-----|
| Lard oil, prime, city, present make..... | 39 | a | 40½ |
| " " " Western | 40 | a | 41 |
| Neatsfoot oil, white | 6 | a | 45 |
| " " " prime | 41 | a | 01 |
| " " " No. 1 | 45 | a | 53½ |
| " " " No. 2 | 4 | a | 18 |
| Red saponified | 2 | a | 74 |
| Red Elaine | 2 | a | ¾ |
| Tallow oil, prime | 3 | a | 78 |
| Degras, German | 3 | a | 86½ |
| " " English, brown | 43 | a | ¾ |
| " " " light | 10 | a | 24½ |
| " " " French | 10 | a | 01¾ |

COTTONSEED OIL.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Cottonseed, crude, prime | a | 20 |
| " " " loose, f. o. b. mills | 16 | a 16½ |
| " " Summer yellow, prime | 73½ | a 24 |
| " " " " off grade | a | 23 |
| " " Yellow, butter grades | 35½ | a 27 |
| " " White, prime | a | 26 |
| " " Winter | a | 29 |

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444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.

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PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

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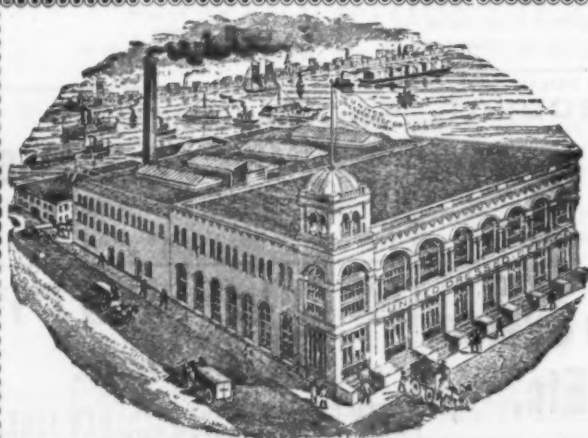
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PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF
MANUFACTURERS OFBeef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow,
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LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Thursday's markets were firmer and more active on continued light receipts of hogs at the West, being only 51,000 at the nine leading points, against 65,000 a year ago, and the second day of a material deficit compared with last year and more marked than Wednesday, being 14,000 behind. This caused general buying by the packers and shorts, in face of a further decline in wheat, though the market was quite irregular, with alternate hammering by the shorts and realizing by the longs on the advances, causing sharp rallies and reactions. Pork opened $2\frac{1}{2}$ up, broke $7\frac{1}{2}$, advanced 15 and lost 5c., closing 5 up for the day in Chicago. Lard opened unchanged, advanced 5c., lost $2\frac{1}{2}$ and closed that higher for the day; ribs opened at last night's bid price and advanced $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, to close there, and 5c. a $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ up for the day. Hogs were firmer in Chicago on 23,000 receipts, as well as at New York and other points. Spot prices of lard at New York were nominal at 4.30 without demand, city lard 4c. a 4.05c., and Western in tanks 4.05c. Meats were quiet with only a jobbing demand at unchanged prices reported.

Friday's markets were higher on only 17,000 hogs in Chicago, though fair, 10,000 at Kansas City, and at the highest point of the crop all over, 4c. having been reached in Chicago. Pork opened 5c. up, gained 5c. more by noon; lard unchanged, to gain $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Ribs, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, to gain $2\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ more, with a good demand for shorts, and packers reported, even with another break in meal, on the liquidation of the bull party in Chicago.

Bellies were more active, on government order for Cuba, for which 350 boxes clear bellies were taken for this week's steamer at $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and fair amounts of rib 12-lb for the United Kingdom, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, boxed. At the close Chicago was very strong and active with wheat closing top and 15c. up on pork, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on ribs and 5c. on lard. Packers good buyers; Gledhill has taken 750 tcs. spot and to arrive Western lard for the English markets this week on private terms, but no bacon. Later 150 boxes 12-lb rib bellies, New York, for United Kingdom, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, boxed; 100 city lard, 4.05c. for refining, and bid; 4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, spot Western, nominally 4.50c. May; 4.10c. tank ditto, after four tanks selling early at 4.05c.; 200 bbls. pork at old prices, but strong. Hogs, New York, $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ off.

Closing New York Prices—Lard—Prime Western quoted 4.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; ditto for May, 4.50c.; city nominal at 4.05c., and tank quoted 4.10c.; refined, Continent, 4.70c.; South America, 5c.; Brazil, in kegs, 6.10c.; compound, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for city and $4\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Western; neutral, 5c. West and $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ New York.

Pork—\$8.50@\$8 for mess \$9.50@\$10 for family, including city, and \$8.75@\$10.25 for clear; city pickled shoulders, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; pickled hams, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 10-lb rib bellies, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; clear, boxed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 12-lb rib bellies, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $5\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 13-lb, $4\frac{7}{8}$ ¢@5c., loose. In Chicago, 16-lb green hams, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 14-lb, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 12-lb, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 16-lb sweet pickled hams, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; California sweet pickled hams, 5c.; green New York city hams, 12-lb, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 10-lb, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; green bellies, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $5\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for the range.

Beef—Corned and roast, \$1.10@\$1.15 for 1-lb cans; 2-lb cans, \$1.90@\$2.10; 4s, \$3.95; 6s, \$6.25@\$6.50; 14-lb, \$14; mess, \$7@\$8; packet, \$7.50@\$9; family, \$9@\$11; extra India mess, in tierces, \$12.50@\$16, both extremes; hams nominal, \$17.50 West for new; cost and freight here, \$18.50; job lots, \$18.50. Tongues—\$20@\$25 for small and \$18.50@\$20.50 for small.

COTTON SEED OIL.

(Continued from page 17.)

Thursday's market was dull and easy at previous prices asked, without signs of export demand, prime summer yellow being offered at $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, New York; off grades 23c., while crude in barrels was nominal at 20c. to sell and $20\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to buy. Crude was held firmly at 16c. at near coast mills without transactions reported. Mail advices state that England is selling Mediterranean markets all the off grade Egyptian oil they want at under our market parity.

Friday's markets were dull at practically unchanged prices throughout the list, with only a small jobbing business reported for the day or the week, aggregating not over 500 bbls. prime summer yellow at $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 400 white at 26c. and 500 winter at 29c. French shippers report no inquiry at all, as Egyptian oil is plentiful and considerably cheaper than American. The South holds firm and the West is supplied by old purchases. New Orleans, 22c. asked for off yellow, 17c. for tank crude. Sales, one tank for day, 16c. at coast mills. Mr. Deegan, of the American Company, says the dullness in Mediterranean markets is due to free arrivals of American oil bought at lower prices, which is being resold at less than New York parity, and is supplying current wants.

Closing New York prices were:

Crude, prime, $20\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $20\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; do, loose, f. o. b. mills, $16\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $17\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; summer yellow, prime, $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; do, off grade, 23c.; yellow, butter grades, $25\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; white, prime, $26\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $26\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; winter, $28\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@29c.

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending March 12, 1897:

Mar. 5. Harrison sold at 34 florins.
" 5. Armour Extra sold at 32 florins.
" 5. Helmet sold at 32 florins.
" 5. Goldband sold at 28 florins.
" 5. Armour sold at 28 florins.
" 6. Modoc sold at 33 florins.
" 6. Eastman Extra sold at 33 florins.
" 6. Morris Extra sold at 32 florins.
" 8. United sold at 34 florins.
" 8. Swift Extra sold at 34 florins.
" 8. Monarch sold at 29 florins.
" 9. Modoc sold at 34 florins.
" 11. United sold at 35 florins.
" 11. Modoc sold at 34 florins.
" 11. Eastman Extra sold at 34 florins.
" 11. Swift Extra (sold at 34 florins.
" 11. Harrison sold at 34 florins.
" 11. Supreme Extra sold at 32 florins.
" 11. Midland sold at 31 florins.
" 11. Monarch sold at 29 florins.
" 12. Swift Extra sold at 34 florins.

Sales for the week, 3,400 tcs.

Mar. 6, stock in first hands, 3,200 tcs.

Stock afloat, Feb. 27.—Per stmr. Nerano from Balto. February 20, due March 6, 1,465 tcs.; per stmr. Spaarnadam from New York, February 27, due March 11, 1,743 tcs.; per stmr. Venango from Balto. February 27, due March 13, 1,430 tcs.; per stmr. Maasdam from New York, March 3, due March 15, 1,214 tcs.; per stmr. Amsterdam from New York, March 6, due March 18, 1,967 tcs. Total, 7,819 tcs.

Mar. 6.—My London cable reports: Butter, market weak; Margarine, market quiet and steady.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Feb. 27, 1897: 1896—Butter, 60,046 cwt.; margarine, 19,182 cwt. 1897—butter, 66,000 cwt.; margarine, 20,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Mar. 6. Per Stmr. Amsterdam—United, 180; Eastman, 215; Wolff, 120; Armour, 325; S. & S., 622; Martin, 270; Swift, 65.

Mar. 8. Per Stmr. Ohio—Union Stock Yards, 140; Armour Packing Co., 480; G. H. Hammond, 250; Martin, 120; Cinn. Abattoir Co., 30; Nelson Morris, 400.

Neutral Lard.

Mar. 3. Per Stmr. Amsterdam—Armour, 600; Swift, 950; Friedman, 1,250.

Mar. 8. Per Stmr. Ohio—Friedman, 375; Cinn. Abattoir Co., 30; Nelson Morris, 440; Kingan, 75; Armour, 250.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 12, 4.15 P. M.—Bacon—Firm; demand fair; Cumberland cut, 29 to

E. S. NUTE

E. E. JOHNSTON.

NUTE & JOHNSTON,
COMMISSION BUYERS OF
HOGS, SHEEP
AND **CATTLE.**
N. Y. CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.
OFFICE, ROOM 15, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

A. ZIMMER, Sheep Buyer. JOHN ENOCH, Cattle Buyer.
C. W. ZIMMER, Hog Buyer.

ADAM ZIMMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE,
SHEEP AND HOGS.

OFFICE, Live Stock Exchange, N. Y. C., Room 19,
STOCK YARDS, East Buffalo, N. Y.

I do a strictly Purchasing Business, I will not handle any sale stock under any consideration, consequently I have but one interest in the market, THAT IS to keep prices as low as possible.

WALTER MILSOM,
Commission Merchant
FOR THE PURCHASE OF LIVE HOGS.

997 William St., East Buffalo, N. Y.
N. Y. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

B. C. SHEPARD,
Commission Buyer of
CATTLE,
HOGS AND
SHEEP.

N. Y. Central Stock Yards,
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Office, Room 13,
Live Stock Exchange Building.

30 lb, 28s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 26s. 6d.; long clear light, 35 to 38 lb, 26s.; long clear heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 25s. 6d.; short clear backs light, 18 lb, 25s.; short clear middles heavy, 45 to 50 lb, 24s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 26s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lb, 23s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 40s. 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 18s. Beef—Extra India mess 57s. 6d., prime mess 47s. 6d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western 45s., medium Western 40s. Lard—Quiet; prime Western 21s. 3d., refined in pails 23s. Cheese—Steady; demand moderate; finest American white and colored 57s. Butter—Finest United States 90s., good 55s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s. 3d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter 4d., hindquarter 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

DEATH OF HENRY C. CHAPIN.

Chicago, March 7.—Henry C. Chapin, prominent in Board of Trade circles, died at his residence, 425 LaSalle avenue, at 6 o'clock last evening, after an illness of two days. The decedent was a son of former Mayor John P. Chapin, and was connected with one of the pioneer families of Chicago. He leaves three sisters, the Misses Chapin and Mrs. J. Henry Norton. Mr. Chapin was born in Chicago forty-eight years ago, and had always resided here. He was a popular clubman and a member of the commission firm of Norton & Worthington, having had charge of their provision business, and had been actively engaged on the Board of Trade for fifteen years.

SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

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Proprietors.

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G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

BROOKLYN.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Pt. Greene Sheep & Provision Co., 172 Ft. Greene place.
Swift Brothers, Wallabout Market.

JERSEY CITY.

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

PACKING HOUSES.

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BRANCH HOUSES.

The Cudahy Packing Co., Manhattan Market, New York.
" " " " Manhattanville " "
" " " " Ft. Greene Place, Brooklyn.
" " " " 1 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.
" " " " Clinton Market, " "
" " " " Worcester, Mass.
" " " " Fall River, " "
" " " " Pittsburg, Pa.
Holmes' Provision Co., Holyoke, Mass.
Nashua Beef Co., - Nashua, " "
Lee & Hoyt, - New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros., - Bridgeport, " "
Omaha Beef Co., - Danbury, " "
Waterbury Beef Co., - Waterbury, " "
W. W. Coates & Co., - Providence, R. I.
A. H. Werthman Co., - Philadelphia, Pa.

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Packers of REX BRAND

PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.

SHIPPERS OF CHOICE

Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts, and all kinds of Tripe and Sausages.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTERINE.

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THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

WESTPHALIA
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CURERS AND JOBBERS OF
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WHITE ROSE
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Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.

ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.

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PURE BORAX for the Provision Trade. Grinding for the Trade a Specialty.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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CRYSTALS,
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WRITE US FOR PRICES

ON CARLOAD LOTS OF

Dressed Beef, Mutton, Veal and Hogs,
also Sweet Pickled and Smoked
Meats, Kettle-Rendered Lard,
etc.

We are in the great Iowa cattle and hog
belt and think we can do you some good.

TRI-CITY PACKING & PROVISION CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Since our last report we have had a continued strong and active market in the provision pit. The range of prices on May pork was 30c. a barrel, \$8.15 low and \$8.45 high, the close on Wednesday \$8.30; May lard \$4.07½@ \$4.22½. May ribs \$4.22½@ \$4.45. Ribs have been much the strongest and lard the weakest speculative commodity on the list. The market, aside from the strong cash trade and other legitimate factors, has been helped by war news and rumors of war. There is probably no speculative article dealt in on the Board of Trade that would be more benefited by a foreign war than hog products, and when traders had thoroughly digested the war news in the Sunday papers they came down town Monday morning prepared to see a runaway market. But when foreign advices came in undisturbed and consols higher, the "barometer of war news," they concluded that if the foreigners were not alarmed they need not be, and so proceeded to take profits where they had them, and somewhat lower prices resulted. Receipts of hogs have been running under the estimates, and prices at the yards have advanced fully 20c. for the week, top light hogs selling at \$3.90. The manufactured product is about on a \$3.60 hog basis, and it would seem as though product should advance of hogs decline. For several weeks past we have been out and out bulls, and when May pork was selling at \$7.50 predicted that that would be the bottom; since then we have had an advance of 90c. It may

go some higher, but in the absence of war in Europe we are inclined to believe that the market will sell some lower. It is well supported at present, but begins to look as though it took considerable buying to sustain it, and if the longs undertook to market their holdings, think a serious break would occur. But on any good break the market will do to buy again. The legitimate situation is strong; there is a good demand for dry salt meats and sweet pickled hams, but at present very little export demand for lard, and that is weaker than ribs or pork. Shippers say on account of freights lard can be exported to better advantage from other markets, and our cash trade is very dull.

RANGE OF PRICES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| PORK— | | | | |
| May..... | 8.15 | 8.22½ | 8.15 | 8.22½ |
| July..... | 8.30 | 8.35 | 8.30 | 8.32½ |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.12½ | 4.17½ | 4.12½ | 4.15 |
| July..... | 4.22½ | 4.27½ | 4.22½ | 4.25 |
| RIBS— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.22½ | 4.30 | 4.22½ | 4.25 |
| July..... | 4.32½ | 4.40 | 4.32½ | 4.40 |

FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK— | | | | |
| May..... | 8.25 | 8.35 | 8.22½ | 8.35 |
| July..... | 8.42½ | 8.45 | 8.35 | 8.45 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.20 | 4.22½ | 4.17½ | 4.20 |
| July..... | 4.27½ | 4.30 | 4.25 | 4.30 |
| RIBS— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.32½ | 4.40 | 4.32½ | 4.27½ |
| July..... | 4.42½ | 4.50 | 4.42½ | 4.47½ |

SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK— | | | | |
| May..... | 8.35 | 8.40 | 8.30 | 8.37½ |
| July..... | 8.47½ | 8.50 | 8.45 | 8.47½ |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.20 | 4.22½ | 4.22 | 4.20 |
| July..... | 4.30 | 4.32½ | 4.27½ | 4.30 |
| RIBS— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.40 | 4.42½ | 4.37½ | 4.40 |
| July..... | 4.50 | 4.52½ | 4.50 | 4.50 |

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK— | | | | |
| May..... | 8.35 | 8.45 | 8.27½ | 8.30 |
| July..... | 8.47 | 8.57½ | 8.40 | 8.45 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.17½ | 4.22½ | 4.15 | 4.15 |
| July..... | 4.27½ | 4.32½ | 4.20 | 4.25 |
| RIBS— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.35 | 4.37½ |
| July..... | 4.50 | 4.52½ | 4.42½ | 4.45 |

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK— | | | | |
| May..... | 8.25 | 8.35 | 8.22½ | 8.32½ |
| July..... | 8.40 | 8.45 | 8.35 | 8.45 |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.10 | 4.15 | 4.07½ | 4.15 |
| July..... | 4.17½ | 4.25 | 4.27½ | 4.25 |
| RIBS— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.32½ | 4.40 | 4.30 | 4.40 |
| July..... | 4.42½ | 4.47½ | 4.40 | 4.47½ |

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK— | | | | |
| May..... | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.30 | 8.30 |
| July..... | 8.52½ | 8.52½ | 8.42½ | 8.42½ |
| LARD— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.15 | 4.17 | 4.10 | 4.10 |
| July..... | 4.25 | 4.25 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| RIBS— | | | | |
| May..... | 4.42½ | 4.45 | 4.37½ | 4.40 |
| July..... | 4.50 | 4.55 | 4.47½ | 4.50 |

P. DONAHUE & SON,

Highest Prices Paid for

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

The 164,833 hogs received here last week averaged 232 lb, the lightest average since the week ending Jan. 25, 1896. The average last week was 5 lb lighter than the previous week and 8 lb lighter than the corresponding week last year. The average weight of hogs at under-mentioned markets was as follows:

| | —1897.— | | —1896.— | |
|-------------------|---------|------|---------|------|
| | Jan. | Feb. | Jan. | Feb. |
| Chicago | 247 | 238 | 236 | 239 |
| Kansas City | 224 | 225 | 238 | 231 |
| Omaha | 275 | 269 | 275 | 268 |
| Sioux City | 281 | 254 | 264 | 258 |

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

| | Hogs. |
|-------------------|---------|
| Chicago | 165,200 |
| Kansas City | 50,300 |
| Omaha | 36,200 |
| St. Louis | 35,600 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Total | 287,300 |
| Previous week | 327,500 |
| Two weeks ago | 325,500 |
| Corresponding week, 1896 | 183,200 |
| Corresponding week, 1895 | 309,000 |
| Corresponding week, 1894 | 224,400 |
| Corresponding week, 1893 | 159,000 |
| Corresponding week, 1892 | 190,200 |
| Corresponding week, 1891 | 334,000 |
| Corresponding week, 1890 | 200,000 |

TIPS ON THE MARKET.

John Bunnell, of Hately Bros., says of lard: In January and February we sold about 25,000 tierces of lard abroad—enough to be a steady support to the market. For the past fortnight there has been no demand for lard from the other side at all. We, ourselves, have sold hardly a tierce. This lack of cash demand compels country packers to sell futures, and is a weight on the market, which is beginning to tell.

A. S. White, president of the International Packing Co., says: There is a remarkable cash demand for meats—as good a demand as I ever knew at this season of the year. Although the West is killing 100,000 more hogs each week than last year, stocks of meat are not increasing.

This week's markets have been a continuation of the advance, with slight reactions from time to time. The market recovers quickly from any break; principal advance being in ribs. Cash trade continues fair for this time of the year, and the packers continue to support the market. Moderate purchases of May or July ribs on any break should make money.—J. C. Wood & Co.

I can quote the cash market about as follows: 10-12 average S. P. hams, 9c.; 12-14 average, 8½c.; 14-16 average, 8½c.; 18-20 average, 7½c.; 18-20 average skinned hams, 8½c.; 5-6 average S. P. picnic, 5½c.; 6-7 average, 5½c.; ¾ average, 5½c.; 8-10 average, 5½c.; 8-10 average S. P. New York shoulders, 5½c.; 10-12 average, 5½c.; green hams, 12 average, 8½c.; 14 average, 8½c.; 16 average, 8½c.; 18-20 average, 7½c.; green skinned hams, 8½c.; 10-12 green shoulders, 4½c.—W. T. Nash.

Receipts of hogs were fully 5,000 under today's estimate and prices 5c. higher. In sympathy with the hog market provisions opened a trifle easier. Early buying was chiefly to cover short contracts, and a very limited buying for outside account. Some of the packers were disposed to sell their selling, and the selling by two commission houses of nearly two million ribs satisfied the trade.

Later market ruled easier in sympathy with weakness in grains. Closing bottom prices of the day. The English packers seem disposed to support the market on breaks, but with the absence of outside trade do not think the market would stand any selling pressure. For a time we believe we will have a lower market. Sterling & Hunt.

Hogs still run under expectations, both in number and weight, and the cash trade in provisions continues satisfactory for all cuts.

(Continued on page 45.)

W. THOS. NASH,
BROKER.
Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.
240 LA SALLE ST.,
CHICAGO.

WM. E. WEBB & CO.
PROVISION BROKERS
807 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
CHICAGO.

W. J. WEIL, Manager Cash Provision Department.



THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.
54-lb. Size, - - \$66
35-lb. Size, - - 50

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

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ORGANIZED 1888.

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Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

The Enterprise New Power Meat Chopper

Capacity fifty per cent. greater
than the same size of the old pattern.

Absolutely noiseless as there are no gears.

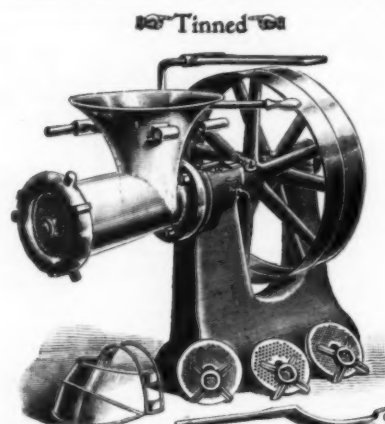
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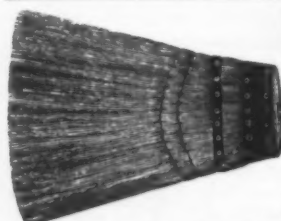
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For Heavy Work, Packing Houses, Warehouse, Meat Market, Etc.

Where hard sweeping and scrubbing
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The fastening holds the material **solid**, does not work loose on the handle or come to pieces in work but will wear down. We make push brooms, Bass, Rattan, and Steel Wire. Prices on application, and trial orders solicited.

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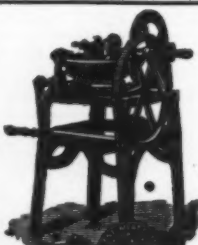
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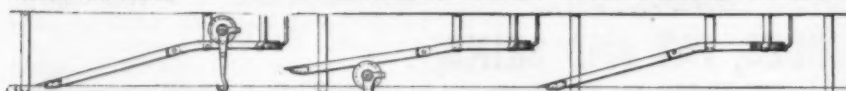
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Consult Our Analytical Laboratory.

NEW YORK MARKETS. OCEAN AND RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

There is nothing new to chronicle with regard to rates, conditions generally remaining unchanged. While provision rates are unchanged here, we understand a reduction has been made in Boston from 15s. to 12s. 6d. to Liverpool. This is temporary, however, the decline being caused by the large requirements of the Leyland line, two of whose large steamers sail together. A fair demand for berth accommodation prevails at current prices, the tone of the market being firm, but all commodities are well booked ahead.

Concerning railroad rates in dressed beef the following rules have been issued by the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association: The managers recommend the following rates: Effective on legal notice, and expiring June 30, 1897, unless sooner withdrawn or modified; French dressed meats, in carloads, minimum weight 20,000 pounds, from Toronto, Ont., and points in Ontario west thereof, to Buffalo, N. Y., and points east thereof, on the basis of third-class rates. Cottonseed oil, tank cars, in carloads, minimum weight 50,000 pounds, from Gretna, Pa., to New York and points taking New York rates, 33 cents per 100 pounds, to be divided via East St. Louis, Ill., as follows: To East St. Louis, 13 cents per 100 pounds, east of East St. Louis, 20 cents per 100 pounds.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

| | Beesves | Cows | Calves | Sheep | Hogs |
|--------------------------|---------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City..... | 1,833 | ... | 1,041 | 11,114 | 11,847 |
| Sixtieth St..... | 2,460 | 85 | 2,269 | 15,272 | 213 |
| Fortieth St..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21,303 |
| Hoboken..... | 2,875 | 34 | 36 | 1,494 | ... |
| Lehigh Val., R. R. 1,408 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,328 |
| Scattering..... | ... | ... | 112 | 88 | ... |
| Totals..... | 8,266 | 121 | 3,458 | 27,956 | 35,691 |
| Totals last week. | 9,488 | 180 | 3,052 | 34,939 | 35,738 |

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Good to choice..... | 4 85 a 5 25 |
| Medium to fair..... | 4 80 a 4 80 |
| Common..... | 3 85 a 4 45 |
| Bulls and dry cows..... | 1 50 a 3 60 |
| Oxen and Stags..... | 2 25 a 4 50 |
| Good to prime steers one year ago..... | 4 40 a 4 85 |

Weekly shipments:

| | Live Cattle. | Live Sheep. | Quar. Beef. |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Eastmans Co..... | 278 | ... | 3,200 |
| D. H. Sherman..... | 278 | ... | ... |
| J. Shamburg & Son..... | 925 | 1,350 | ... |
| Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..... | 775 | ... | 1,800 |
| Pritchard, Moore & Co..... | 194 | ... | ... |
| Nelson Morris..... | ... | ... | 2,480 |
| G. F. Lough..... | 10 | 18 | ... |
| A. Strauss..... | 25 | ... | ... |
| J. H. Wilkerson..... | 25 | ... | ... |
| Total shipments..... | 2,207 | 1,390 | 7,636 |
| Total shipments last week..... | 2,442 | 1,068 | 11,271 |
| Boston " this week..... | 2,024 | 813 | 9,959 |
| Baltimore " "..... | 921 | 1,800 | 2,952 |
| Philad'a. " "..... | 711 | ... | 1,000 |
| Portland " "..... | 360 | ... | ... |
| Newport News " "..... | 360 | ... | ... |
| St. Johns, N. B. " "..... | 350 | ... | ... |
| To London..... | 1,949 | ... | 9,638 |
| To Liverpool..... | 3,085 | 2,168 | 16,953 |
| To Glasgow..... | 1,150 | ... | ... |
| To Southampton..... | ... | ... | 1,956 |
| To Hull..... | 150 | ... | ... |
| To Bristol..... | 544 | ... | ... |
| To Bermuda and West Indies | 35 | 40 | ... |
| Totals to all ports..... | 6,923 | 3,703 | 21,547 |
| " " " last week..... | 8,642 | 2,868 | 23,647 |

LIVE CALVES.

Demand was moderate, and market ruled weak at the lower figure quoted; no Westerns on offer. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Live veal calves prime..... | a 7 00 |
| " " fair to good..... | 5 75 a 6 50 |
| " " common to medium..... | 4 00 a 5 50 |

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market is stronger, there being a very good demand, selected sheep fetching fully 25 cents more. Lambs are about the same. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Common to prime sheep..... | 3 50 a 4 25 |
| Selected..... | 4 25 a 4 70 |
| Medium to choice lambs..... | 5 00 a 5 50 |

LIVE HOGS.

The market ruled weak. Shipments from Buffalo were as usual, and Louisville's less.

Heavy and medium hogs are in fair demand. Nothing in pigs under \$4.25. Roughts about the same. We quote:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Hogs, heavy..... | 4 00 a 4 10 |
| Hogs, light to medium..... | 4 00 a 4 20 |
| Pigs..... | 4 25 a 4 48 |
| Roughts..... | 3 00 a 3 25 |

DRESSED HOGS.

The market is decidedly better, with a trifle advanced on prices. Medium and light hogs are going well. Country dressed are firm at lower figures. We quote:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Hogs, 160 and over..... | 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 |
| Hogs, 140 and over..... | 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 |
| Hogs, 120 and over..... | 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 |
| Pigs, light..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Pigs, medium..... | 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| Country dressed..... | 5 1/2 a 7 |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand is slow, receipts light; prime sheep and medium lambs fetching fully one-half cent per pound more. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Good to choice lambs..... | 8 a 9 |
| Common to medium lambs..... | 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| Good to prime sheep..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| Common to medium..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |

DRESSED BEEF.

Demand light (being Lent season); trade slow, but a good, healthy tone prevailing. Good beef is not scarce. Prices remain the same as last week. We quote:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Choice Native, heavy..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| Common to fair Native..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| Choice Western, heavy..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| " " light..... | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| Good to prime Westerns..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair Texan..... | 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| Good to choice Heifers..... | 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair Heifers..... | 5 a 5 1/2 |
| Choice Cows..... | 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 |
| Common to fair Cows..... | 4 1/2 a 5 |
| Good to choice Oxen and Stags..... | 5 1/2 a 6 |
| Common to fair Oxen and Stags..... | 5 a 5 1/2 |
| Choice Bulls..... | 5 1/2 a 6 |
| Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna..... | 5 a 5 1/2 |

DRESSED CALVES.

Fair demand, with no change in price. No dressed barnyards on offer. We quote:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| City dressed..... | 6 a 11 |
| Country dressed, choice..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| " " good..... | 8 a 9 |
| " " common..... | 6 a 8 |

PROVISIONS.

The tone of the market is strong, although (as is usual at this season) not much demand. Smoked shoulders cannot be had for less than one-half cent more. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average..... | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| " " 12 to 14 "..... | 9 a 10 |
| " " heavy..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| California hams, smoked, light..... | 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| " " heavy..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| Smoked bacon, boneless..... | 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| " (rib in)..... | 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| Dried beef, salted..... | 11 1/2 a 12 1/2 |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb..... | 13 a 14 |
| " shoulders..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Pickled bellies, light..... | 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| " heavy..... | 4 1/2 a 5 |
| Fresh pork loins..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| Pork tenderloins..... | 15 a 16 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts of fresh killed poultry are exceedingly light, the arrivals including much frozen stock. Turkeys run large and heavy and are slow and irregular. Chickens are poor, Western fowls are in small supply, outside figures being only reached for fancy scalded. Iced fowls not salable above 9c. Philadelphia roasting chickens plenty, dull and irregular. Winter broilers firm. Choice capons in fair request and firm. Scarcely any desirable ducks or geese arriving. Squabs plenty and irregular. We quote:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Turkeys, fancy quality..... | 12 a 13 |
| " fair to medium..... | 11 1/2 a 12 1/2 |
| " old, Tom..... | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| " young, Tom..... | 10 a 11 |
| Hens..... | 12 a 13 |
| Chickens, selected, Phila..... | 10 a 12 |
| " good to prime, Phila..... | 10 a 12 |
| " common to medium, Phila..... | 9 1/2 a 10 1/2 |
| " Western, dry-picked..... | 9 a 10 |
| " " scalded..... | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| " " coarse..... | 7 a 9 |
| Fowls, prime, State, Penn. and Western..... | 9 1/2 a 10 |
| " common to good, Western..... | 8 a 9 |
| Old Cocks..... | 6 a 6 |
| Ducks, choice..... | 12 a 13 |
| " common to medium..... | 8 a 11 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Geese, choice..... | 8 a 9 |
| " common to medium..... | 6 a 7 |
| Squabs, per doz., white..... | a 2 50 |
| Capons, Phila..... | 14 a 15 |
| " slips..... | 11 a 12 1/2 |
| " Western..... | 11 a 12 |

LIVE POULTRY.

Receipts are considerable. The market is unchanged. Fowls brought 8 1/2c. for heavy Western, Southwestern offering freely at 8c., and Southern did not bring over 7 1/2c. to any extent. Chickens and roosters steady. Turkeys firm. We quote:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Turkeys..... | 9 a 10 |
| Fowls, Local and Western, per lb..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| " Southern..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| " Southwestern..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| Chickens, local and Western, per lb..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| " Southern..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| Ducks, per pair, Western..... | 60 a 60 |
| " Southern..... | 12 a 13 1/2 |
| Geese, per pair, Western..... | 1 00 a 1 06 |
| " Southern..... | a 5 |
| Roosters, per lb..... | 25 a 30 |
| Pigeons, per pair..... | 25 a 30 |

GAME.

Quail continues plenty and firmer. Grouse and partridges slow. The prices for the remainder of the list hold good as last week. We quote:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Quail, choice, per doz..... | 1 25 a 1 50 |
| Partridges, undrawn, per pair..... | 65 a 75 |
| Grouse, per pair, pin tails..... | 65 a 75 |
| Wild Ducks, canvasback, per pair..... | 3 00 a 4 00 |
| " " readheads, per pair..... | 1 25 a 1 75 |
| " mallard, per pair..... | 70 a 80 |
| " common, per pair..... | 20 a 25 |
| " blue wing teal, per pair..... | 60 a 60 |
| Rabbits, per pair..... | 8 a 10 |
| " Jack per pair..... | 25 a 30 |
| Venison, whole, per lb..... | 12 a 14 |
| " saddle, per lb..... | 90 a 1 00 |
| Prairie chickens..... | 1 00 a 1 50 |
| English Snipe, per doz..... | 1 00 a 1 50 |
| Golden plover, per doz..... | 1 00 a 1 50 |

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Fresh Beef Tongue..... | 45 to 60c |
| Calves' heads, scalded..... | 35 to 40c a piece |
| Sweet breads..... | 30 to 75c a pair |
| Calves' livers..... | 30 to 60c a piece |
| Beef kidneys..... | 8 to 10c a piece |
| Mutton kidneys..... | 4c a piece |
| Livers, beef..... | 40 to 60c a piece |
| Oxtails..... | 6 to 8c a piece |
| Hearts, beef..... | 11 to 15c a piece |
| Bulls, beef..... | 10 to 12c a lb |
| Tenderloins, beef..... | 18 to 25c a lb |
| Lamb fries..... | 7 to 8c a pair |

BUTTER.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Creamery, Western, extras, per lb..... | a 19 |
| " " firsts..... | 17 a 18 |
| " " seconds..... | 15 a 16 |
| " " thirds..... | 13 a 14 |
| State, finest..... | 13 a 14 |
| " " thirds to firsts..... | 13 a 17 |
| " Western, held, finest..... | 14 a 16 |
| " " firsts..... | 14 a 15 |
| " " thirds to seconds..... | 10 a 13 |
| State dairy, half tubs, fresh, fancy..... | 17 a 18 |
| " " fall made, finest..... | 14 1/2 a 15 |
| " " half-krin tubs, firsts..... | 15 a 16 |
| " " tubs, seconds..... | 12 a 14 |
| " " tubs and firkins, finest..... | 12 1/2 a 14 |
| " " " seconds to firsts..... | 12 1/2 a 13 1/2 |
| " " firkins, finest..... | 11 a 12 |
| " " seconds to firsts..... | 11 a 12 |
| " " tubs or firkins, thirds..... | 9 a 10 |
| Western imitation creamery, extras..... | a 15 |
| " " firsts..... | a 12 |
| " " seconds..... | 10 a 11 |
| " " factory, fresh, extras..... | 11 1/2 a 13 |
| " " firsts..... | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| " " seconds..... | 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 |
| " " thirds..... | 7 a 8 |
| " " held, finest..... | 7 a 10 1/2 |
| " " common to good..... | 7 a 10 1/2 |
| Rolls, fresh, per lb..... | 8 a 12 |

Add 1c. per pound to the above for small selections of choice and fancy goods.

CHEESE.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| State, full cream, large, Sept. white, fancy..... | a 12 1/2 |
| " " " colored, fancy..... | a 12 1/2 |
| " " late made, large, white, prime..... | 11 1/2 a 12 |
| " " " col'd, prime..... | 11 1/2 a 12 |
| " " " good..... | 11 1/2 a 11 1/2 |
| " " large, common to fair..... | 9 a 11 |
| " " small, Sept. colored, fancy..... | 12 1/2 a 13 |
| " " " white, fancy..... | 12 1/2 a 13 |
| " " late made, good to ch..... | 13 a 12 |
| " " common to fair..... | 9 a 11 |
| " light skims, small, colored, choice..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " " large, choice..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " part skims, good to prime..... | 8 a 9 |
| " " common to fair..... | 5 a 6 1/2 |
| " full skims..... | 3 a 4 |

GREEN CALF SKINS.

| | |
|---|------|
| Veal Skins, No. 1..... | 15 |
| Veal Skins, No. 2..... | 13 |
| Buttermilks, No. 1..... | 11 |
| Buttermilks, No. 2..... | 9 |
| Kips, No. 1, Heavy, 18 lbs. and up..... | 1.90 |
| Kips, No. 1, Light, 14 lbs. and up..... | 1.60 |
| Kips, No. 2, Heavy..... | 1.60 |

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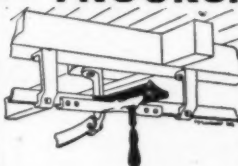
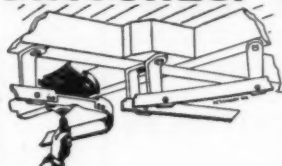
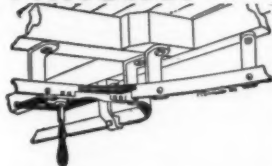
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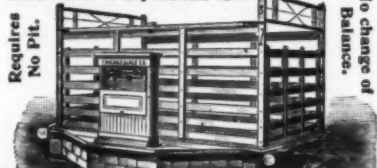
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 Persia, March 13, 12:00 noon. Prussia, June 5, 9 a. m.
 Andalusia, March 24, 7 a. m. Phoenicia, June 12, 3 p. m.
 Palatia, March 27, 1 p. m. Persia, June 19, 9:30 a. m.
 Pennsylv. April 3, 7 a. m. Andalusia, June 26, 3 p. m.
 Patria, April 10, 11 a. m. Palatia, July 3, 8 a. m.
 Prussia, April 17, 7 a. m. Pennsylv. July 10, 1:30 p. m.
 Phoenicia, April 24, 11:30 a. m. Patria, July 17, 8 a. m.
 Persia, May 1, 7 a. m. Prussia, July 24, 2 p. m.
 Andalusia, May 8, 10 a. m. Phoenicia, July 31, 7:30 a. m.

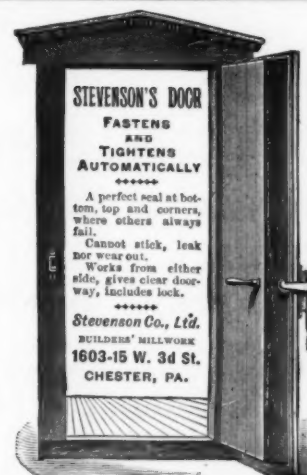
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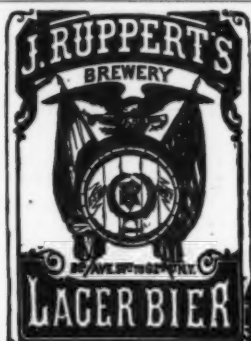
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OUR YELLOW BOOK
SEE COUPON PAGE 21.



BUTCHERS.

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, March 6, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on March 6, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Clark, M. H.; to R. Rothschild (R.)... | \$1,505 |
| Cohen, Louis, 179 East 105th; to R. Rothschild (Refrigerator)... | 70 |
| Danziger, Hannah, 637 East 145th; to E. Diamond... | 200 |
| Delfs, O. C., 1292 3d Ave.; to J. Eschler | 600 |
| Glassman, Louis, & Morris Sharkowitz, 23 Essex; to L. Feinstein... | 150 |
| Levy, Elke, 184 Chrystie; to H. Baum. | 60 |
| Levy, Lottie, 638 East 5th; to L. Heins- | 150 |
| furter... | 150 |
| Lynn, Sarah C., 1809 Lexington Ave.; to L. Fister... | 105 |
| McConnell, Wm., 532 East 68th to T. Young (Ice Wagons, etc.)... | 200 |
| McCullough, D. H., 2154 7th Ave.; to J. S. Smoot... | 1,500 |
| Mueller, Carl, 2129 Madison Ave.; to E. S. Schneider... | 500 |
| Pregosin, Frank, 354 Cherry; to Koren- | 35 |
| blit & Teiber... | 375 |
| Sells & Pilkington, 2d Ave. and 64th St.; to J. Kriste (Ice Wagons, etc.)... | 179 |
| Smith & Moore; to R. Rothschild (R.). | 75 |
| Sells, Wesley, 64th and 2d Ave.; to Consolidated Ice Co. (Ice Wagons)... | 300 |
| Vatter, Fredk., Fordham; to D. Harri- | 150 |
| gan... | |
| Wolf, Selina, 1949 3d Ave.; to J. Levy. | |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Haas, Isidor, 1722 Park Ave.; to Max Haas... | 235 |
| Schloer, Jos., 829 Columbus Ave.; to C. Mayer... | 300 |

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The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, March 6, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on March 6, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Badenhoop, M. H., 165th and Forest Ave. and 492 Bergen Ave.; to H. & J. Von Glahn... | 876 |
| Fritz, Johannes, 441 East 5th; to C. Zimme... | 200 |
| Ginsberg, H. & S., 136 Monroe; to I. Akulewicz... | 300 |
| Greengard & Handel, 982 2d Ave.; to London Bros... | 400 |
| Leland, W. G., Grand Hotel; to Stafford, W. & K... | 68,881 |
| Lentz & Kohn, 131 Essex; to M. Cohen | 28 |
| Mandelberg, Dora, 166 Attorney; to Sol Mandelberg... | 175 |
| Schwacke, Fred, 351 West 43d; to H. Tepperwin... | 300 |
| Schmidt & Kaht, 571 W. Boulevard; to N. Schelling... | 1,100 |
| Winter, John, 20 Stanton; to M. Zimmermann... | 400 |
| Weber, Fred, 488 6th Ave.; to E. F. Boehmann... | 125 |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Burmeister, Sophie, 1299 2d Ave.; to P. Schlosser... | 1,200 |
| Brauer, Paul, 828 Courtland Ave.; to G. Schneider... | 1,000 |
| Biel, Arnold, 1962 3d Ave.; to J. E. Steen... | 300 |
| Harris, Michael, 116-118 Wooster; to S. Gottlieb (Café Fixtures)... | 500 |
| Hauck, Chas., 346 East 46th; to M. Seidel... | 300 |
| Hitzel & Co., 1124 3d Ave.; to R. D. Ikels... | 500 |
| Jacobson, David, 279-281 Delancey; to M. Gorowitz... | 200 |
| Lincoln, David, 86 Madison; to J. Lin- | |

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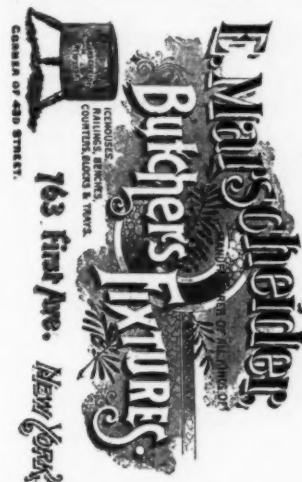
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Hog Killing.

Driving to Pens.—The Shackler.—Necessity of a Foreman.—Stripping Small Guts.—How to Avoid Destroying Them.—Scarring Guts.—To Avoid Destroying Large Guts.—Expense of Killing.—Men Required for Killing Gang.—The Work of Each Man on the Killing Gang.—Avoid Shoulder Sticking.—Temperature of Water in Scalding Tub.—Hog Scrapers.—The Scientific Portion of Hog Slaughtering.—The Expert Gutter.—The Shaver.—The Gut Bench.—Casings and Guts.—"Dark" and "Off" Color Lard Due to Careless Washing of Guts.—Do not Let Your Fat Go into the Sewer.—Hog Stomachs.—Leaf Lard.—Tongues.—How to Treat Them.—Temperature.—Dry Shaving.—Proper Handling, and After Effects of Poor Handling.—Shrinkage from Live to Dressed Weights.—Hair, Bristles, etc.—Carelessness of Killing Gang.—How to Avoid Losses.—When Water Should Be Used.

Pepsin Manufacture.

What is Pepsin.—Method of Preparation.—Straining and Filtering of Liquid.—Crude Pepsin.—Purified Pepsin.—General Treatment and Drying Process.

The Chill Room.

When to Put in.—Temperature of Room and Hogs.—Reduction of Temperature.—Lowest Temperature Permissible.—How Long to Hang Therein.—Watching the Temperatures.—Proper Insulation of Chillrooms.—Artificial Refrigeration Prevents Sour Meats.—Where to Place Brine Tanks.—How to Run the Pipes.—Necessity of Reliable Men in Taking Temperatures.—Closest Attention Necessary.—Necessity of Competent Men.—Advantages of Thorough Mechanics.—Who Should Attend to Insulation.

Cutting of Hogs.

When to Commence Cutting.—Size of Gang.—The Cutting Gang.—The Chopper.—Instruments in Use.—Side Meat Trimmers.—Ribbers.—Backbone Sawers.—Shoulder Trimmers.—Blade Pullers.—Where to Chop the Backbone Out.—Other Men and Boys Necessary.—Cost of Cutting.—Domestic Cuts.—Export Cuts.—Loins.—Wrapping.—Cold Storage.—Treatment During Summer Season.—No Lean Meat to Tanks.—Spareribs.—Backbones, Neckbones, Hocks; What to do With Them.—Short-rib Middle (illustrated); How to Cut.—English Short-rib Middle (illustrated and explained).—Long Clear Middle (illustrated and explained).—Extra Long Clear Middle (illustrated and explained).—Long-rib Middle (illustrated and explained).—Cumberland Middle (illustrated and explained).—Yorkshire Middle (illustrated and explained).—Staffordshire Middle (illustrated and explained).—Dublin Middle.—St. Louis Middle.—Birmingham Middle (illustrated and explained).—Short, Clear Sides (illustrated and explained).—Extra Short, Clear Sides (illustrated and explained).—Wiltshire Sides (illustrated and explained).—South Staffordshire Sides (illustrated and explained).—Clear Belly (illustrated and explained).—Rib Belly (illustrated and explained).—Welsh Sides.—Irish-cut Sides.—South Staffordshire Sides.—Clear Bellies.—English.—Rib Bellies.—Pickled Clear Bellies.—Short Clear Backs.—English (illustrated).—Short Fat Backs (illustrated).—Long Fat Backs (illustrated).—Pickled Clear Backs.—Short-cut Hams (illustrated).—Long-cut Hams (illustrated).—Stafford Hams (illustrated).—South Stafford Hams.—Manchester Hams.—Skinned Hams.—California Hams (illustrated).—Roiled Hams, Bone-

less (illustrated).—Boston Shoulders.—New York Shoulders (illustrated).—Regular Shoulders (illustrated).—Skinned Shoulders.—Roiled Shoulders, Boneless (illustrated).—Mess Pork (illustrated).—Prime Mess Pork (illustrated).—Extra Prime Pork.—Clear Pork (illustrated).—Extra Clear Pork.—Clear Back Pork.—Shoulder Butts, Lard.—Pork Loins.—Cumberland.—Short Ribs.

Fresh Meats.

Tenderloins.—Trimming.—Spareribs.—The Adviability of Spreading.—What Receptacles to Use to What Pieces Must Not Be Given for Counter Trade.—The Handling of Spareribs, also Fresh and Smoked.—Meat Market Sales.

Hog Tests and Relative Values.

The Value of Tests.—What Percent to Figure on Live Weight.—What to Figure for Cost of Manufacture.—Shrinkage When Determining Cured Yields.—Conclusion About Cutting of Hogs.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF CUTS, MEATS, AND LARD YIELDED BY LIVE HOGS OF 110 TO 450 LB. (This table alone is worth the price of the book to every packer.)

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Sizes of Boxes.—How to Pack.—Eight Sizes.—Weights They Will Contain.—Material Used.—Care to be Taken on the Journey.—How to Store on Board Ship.—Damage Due to Exposure.—Advantages of Having Men at Seaboard.—Cost of Packing Meats.—Average Amount of Salt Used.—How Much Borax to Use.—When to Pack in Borax, and Why.—Allowances for Shrink.—Cover Cost of Borax.—Weighing Dry-Salt Meats for Export.—How to Handle Borax Meats and Dry-Salt Meats.—What Methods are Used to Keep Dry-Salt Meats Dry.—Advantage of Tight Boxes.—Points for Exporters How to Ascertain Cost and Profit.—Many Other Points of Value.

Points for Shippers of Provisions to England.

Regulations Adopted by the London Provision Trade.—American and Canadian Bacon Landed.—Pork and Heads in Barrels and Cases.—Mess Pork in Barrels of 200 pounds.—Beef in Tierces of 300 pounds.—Allowances and Terms.

Lard.—Bladders.—American Tierces.—Other Packages.—Canned (tinned) Meats.—Rules and Regulations of London Chamber of Commerce.—General Rules for Exporters.—Terms.—Invoices.—Weights.—Agents.

Domestic Packing and Shipping.

How to Pack and Ship: Domestic Meats.—Sweet Pickled Meats.—Green Meats.—Pumping Hams pro and contra.—Lard.—Fresh Meats, Sausages.—Fertilizer.

Tables of No. 1 BOX AVERAGES Export Meats. No. 2—Tierce Averages at 300 LB. No. 3—Table of Convertible Values for Provision Exports to Great Britain.

Curing.

Elimination of Animal Heat.—Demand for Mild Cured Meats.—Temperatures.—How to Handle a Ham Pump.—Strength of Pickle.—Spread the Meats.—How Long.—What Temperature.—SOME GOOD RECIPES FOR CURING.—How Much Saltpeter, etc., to Use.—Sugar Curing.—Different Formulas and Temperatures.—To Avoid "Ropey Pickle."—How to Get Rid of It.—Rolling.—Repling.—Time for Curing of Different Pieces of Different Weights.—When to Draw the Pickle.—Gain in Curing.—Handling of Tierces After Drawing Pickle.—How to Pile Tierces.—Look Out for Leaks.—CURE FOR TONGUES PACKED IN BARRELS AT 220 POUNDS.—Formula.—Another Formula.—Temperature.—Another Pickle.—A Fourth Formula.—Change of Pickle; When Necessary.—Tongues for Export.—Curing of Hocks and Feet.—The Required Pickle.—Another Method.—Temperature.—Vinegar Pickle.—CURE FOR BELLIES IN

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American Dry Salt Meats.

Heavy Side Meats.—How to Handle.—How to Salt and Resalt.—Bulk- ing of Meats and Rebulking.—Backs.—Bellies.—Shoulders.—Bulk all Meats Close.—Time Necessary for Curing.—How to Figure and Determine Difference of Treatment Prior to Smoking, Between Dry-Salted Meats and Sweet Pickled Meats.—Light, Clear Sides, Extra Clear Sides; How to Put Up.—Advantages in Bulking as Clear.—A Tour Through the Cellars of the Country.—What It Discloses.—A Saving to Packers.—Great Possibilities.—Meats for Export.—Handling.—Color.—Use of Saltpeter and Nitrate of Soda.—Difference Between the Use of Saltpeter and Salt.—Acquisition of Color.—How to Sprinkle Saltpeter on Meats.—How to Add Salt.—Use of the Pocket Stick.—Bulk- ing and Rebulking.—How to Place Export Meats in Cellar.—How to Ship Export Salt Meats in Winter.—How in Summer.—How to Handle Meats When Packed in Boxes.—How to Obtain Color on Long-Cut Hams.—The Necessity of Tight Boxes and Close Packing.—Shipping of Backs and Bellies.

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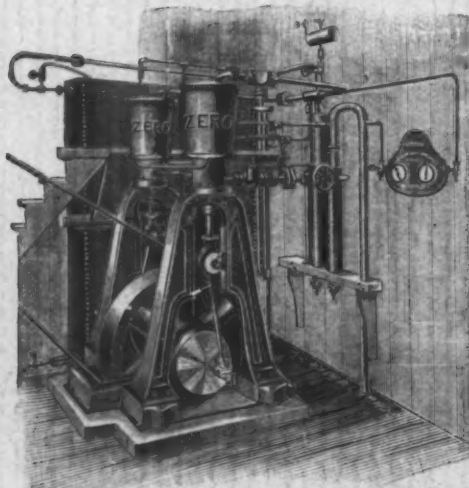
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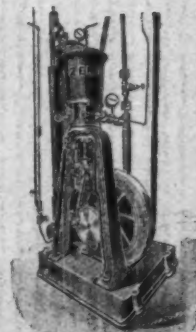
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